AUSTRALIAN OATS FOR HORSES.

AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 3-0-0 per Bag of 130 lbs.
AUSTRALIAN OATS..... Rs. 2-0-0 per cwt
CRUSHED FOOD..... .. 4-12-0 ..
Also GRAM, BARLEY, COUNTRY OATS, BRAN, &c. Supplied Very Cheap.

THE ROYAL FORAGE STORES,

2, ARGYLE ROAD, CARNAC BRIDGE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,513—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd March
* VICTORIA	6227	E. Crewe	29th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th April.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th "
M.L. VICTORIA	6527	E. Crewe	19th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st April 1902
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
*S. S. POSEIDON		3,878	8th April.
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		3,159	17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990, 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
INDIA	E. Kiss	2,650	23rd April, 1902.

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

R. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 92, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 15th March, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
OCEANIEN	4,259	Schmitz	10th April 1902.
VARNA	4,256	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Durrande	5th June 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,363 tons, Captain Durrande, to sail on or about 2nd April, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade road, Bombay

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.

COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.

DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,625 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st March, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th March, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PALITANA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th March.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th March, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION,

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.
GIRGAUM.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI AND BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers, Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cajji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

GLARE GLASSES.

WITH the disappearance of the Monsoons and the prospects in the future of Hot and Sunny Days, we beg to remind all, whose Eyes are affected by the glare of the sun, of the necessity of using SUN SPECTACLES. Our neutral tinted Glare stirrup-shaped Spectacle give the greatest comfort in use. They can be obtained in shades of light medium and dark. The lense are of the best make, absolutely free from air bubbles and water marks, so common in the cheap Spectacle.

Steel, Rs. 6. Nickel, Rs. 10.
Gold, Rs. 75.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT,

This Department is well stocked with all the Best and Newest Goods suitable for this Country.

GENT'S HATS AND SUN HELMETS,
PANAMA STRAW HATS.
TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

GENT'S SHIRTS FOR DRESS AND ORDINARY WEAR.
COLLARS, TIES AND SCARVES

In the Newest and most Fashionable Designs.
GENT'S UNDERCLOTHING.

TRAVELLING RUGS, MAUDS, REZAIS,
TABLE LINEN.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY,

Beg to announce that owing to THE INRCEASING DEMAND for their well-known

ARTISTIC FURNITURE

they have added a

NEW SHOW ROOM

to their already extensive premises where a display of the most UP-TO-DATE designs and patterns may now be seen.

A VISIT OF INSPECTION is respectfully invited.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.

PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN etc. supplied.

WE will SEND STAMPED PICTURE POST-CARDS to any one who sends us gratis old Postage Stamps of every value for a CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL. Our best thanks in anticipation. DOCTOR EMILIE Von MAYERSBACH, PRESIDENT, VOLOSCA, ISTRIA, AUSTRIA.

SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

GENERAL AGENTS:

V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

THE ROYAL WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT AS PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING HAS BEEN CONFERRED ON

C. BECHSTEIN.
BERLIN AND LONDON.

The World's Greatest Pianists prefer the BECHSTEIN Piano to any other.

LISTZ *writes*....." For twenty-eight years I have now used your Pianos, and they have maintained their superiority. YOUR INSTRUMENTS ARE PERFECT."

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.

FOR LADIES.

WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... ,, 6

Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

McDOWELL & CO.

MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny One shilling. What offers! Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 3-8. Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF
Mr. JOHN GUNN'S
LONDON GAIETY COMPANY,
He has decided to extend his Season, and will
BY ARRANGEMENT WITH
MR. GEORGE EDWARDS
PRODUCE THE FOLLOWING MUSICAL COMEDIES :—

TO-NIGHT,
THURSDAY, 20TH MARCH,
SPECIAL PROGRAMME
For the Benefit of
MR. JOHN GUNN.
Vandeville Entertainment.

PROGRAMME
PART I.

1. Overture ..... By The Orchestra.
2. Song ..... Selected ..... Mr T Crosland.
3. Song ..... "Tact" ..... Miss Armadale.
4. Medley ..... The Brothers Bovis.
5. Guzerati Song..."Kan ka Mote" ..... Miss E Cooke.

IN PARSEE COSTUME.

6. Song ..... "A sort of a kind of a——" ..... Mr C Brown.
7. Song & Chorus..."Motherland" ..... Mr T Andrews.
8. Scene from ..... "El Capitan" ..... Mr J Warden.
9. THE DUEL IN THE SNOW.
A Serio-Comic Musical Play without words
by M. BALBARINI.

PERSONELLE.

Pierrot ..... Mr Edward Laurie.
Cyrano de Bergerac ..... Mr Kemble
A Doctor ..... Mr Chas Bovis.
A Gipsy ..... Mr Chas Brown.
1st Student ..... Mr W Bovis.
2nd Student ..... Mr Mundil.
3rd Student ..... Miss Gayner Rowland
A Spanish Girl ..... Miss Gayner Rowland

SCENE 1—A Funny Dress Ball (The Challenge).
SCENE 2—A Forest in Winter (The Duel).

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Entrealte ..... The Orchestra.
2. Song & Chorus "Listen to the Band"...Miss W Wood.
3. a | Unsolicited Testimonials ..... | Mr E Laurie
   b | Don Juan
4. Song ..... "All comes out in the wash" ..... Miss M Shields.
5. Recitation ..... Selected ..... Mr W Kemble.

PART III.
COMIC SKETCH.
"IRISH JUSTICE."

PERSONELLE.

Mr Mulvaney ..... (A friend of the Judge)...Mr Chas Bovis.
Prosecuting Attorney ..... Mr W A Kemble
Lawyer ..... Mr T Andrews
Judge's Clerk ..... Mr Chas Brown.
A Bigamist ..... Mr Mundy.
A Sheepstealer ..... Mr
An Anarchist ..... Mr
Higgins ..... (The Policeman) ..... Mr Edward Laurie.

FRIDAY, 21ST MARCH.
"SAN TOY." Last time.

SATURDAY, 22ND MARCH.
"TOREADOR." Last time.

MONDAY, 24TH MARCH.
COMPLEMENTARY BENEFIT TO MESSRS.
C. & W. BOVIS.
A Special Bill.

NOTE :—A Late Train timed to leave COLABA at 0-25 (Bombay time,) for all Stations up to Andheri, will run 15 minutes later, until further notice, for the convenience of Passengers visiting the Novelty Theatre.

TO COMMENCE EACH EVENING
AT 9 O'CLOCK.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—

Stalls Rs. 5 & 4 — Pit Chairs Rs. 2.
Dress Circle Rs. 4 & 3 — Gallery Re. 1.

PLAN & TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 24th instant, being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd April, 1902, for the following services for the official year 1902-1903.

1. Repairs to all the Civil Buildings in charge of the Executive Engineer, Presidency District, Bombay.
2. Supply of Road, Metal, Sand, Stone, yellow and red Hill Earth, etc.
3. Supply of ordinary Carts and Bullocks.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 17th March, 1902.

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

NOTICES.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 5 P.M., in the Library Hall, Hornby Road, to adopt the Committee's Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Accounts for the year 1901, to appoint six Directors, as per the Returns of the Voting Lists, to elect two Auditors for 1902, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Institute will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th inst., at 5-30 p.m., in the Library, Hall, Hornby Road, to transact the following business :—

To adopt a resolution approving of the Lease, from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay to the Trustees of the Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee Petit Institute, of a strip of land, ten feet wide, to the south of the Institute Buildings, and authorising the Trustees of the Institute to execute the Counterpart of the said Lease on behalf of the Institute.

By Order,
JEEJEEBHOY P. MISTRI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March, 1902.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of ONE CYLINDER BORING MACHINE and ONE SHAPING MACHINE.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. five, (5) be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. three hundred and twenty five (325) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to ten per cent on the contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I., B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 19th March, 1902.

FOR SALE.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS of various sections and sizes at Reduced Prices. Large stock kept for immediate delivery. Cheaper and more durable than Timber. Apply to
TURNER, HOARE & CO.,
Iron and Steel Merchants,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executors of the estate of Malku Saibu, deceased, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1902, at 2-30 p m, at their Sale Rooms, No 4, Forbes and Meadows Street, Fort, the following Jewellery, viz, gold waistchain, sarl, patsa, gots, rings, bangles, neck ornaments, chitang, har, tusi, vajratik, hira kanthi, dors, mohanmala, watch chain, metal watches, pearl gentis, kamra, chokdas, diamond and pokhraj rings, silver waist chain, anklets, dish, gulabdani, buttons, and one packet loose seed pearls.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co,
Bombay, 20th March, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

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ON VIEW.—Mr. H. Blore's Furniture, Rose's Cottage Piano, Bicycles, etc, at G. I. P. Railway Infirmary, opposite Old Police Office, Byculla, to be SOLD on 21st instant.

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CAPITAL Rs. 4,00,000,
In 4,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.
THE SHARE LIST IS NOW OPEN,
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ORIENTAL.

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For use on raw Hides and Skins, as an improved substitute for Salting, Sun Drying, &c.

PERMANENTLY PRESERVES Hides and Skins, without stain, both for baling and storing.
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STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.
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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,
W. MOIR,
Manager.
Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £3,75,000
HEAD OFFICE :
27 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Kandy, Lahore, Bombay, Colombo, Tuticorin, Amritsar, Madras, Mandalay, Zanzibar, Kurrachee, Rangoon, Newera Elya, Mombassa, Steamer Point, Aden.
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E. REY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... " 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 8,710,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
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SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN
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NOTICES.

KING, KING & Co.,
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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the ERECTION of a BUILDING in Church Gate Street, Fort, will be received on SATURDAY, the 22nd March, 1902, at 11-0 a.m. at the office of the Undersigned.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred).

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of works may be seen at the office of the Undersigned between the hours of 11-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m.

Copies of Form of Tender can be obtained from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs (2) two per each set.

The Owners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

SHAPOORJEE N. CHANDABHOY,
Architect, &c.

Marker's Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 15th March 1902.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS ROGERS, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1886 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mercantile Powers Act 1886." Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the estate of THOMAS ROGERS, late of Bombay Merchant and Commission Agent, who died at Edinburgh in Scotland, on the 28th day of November, 1901, and Probate of whose Will was on the 5th day of March, 1902, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY ROGERS, Esquire, the Executor named in the Will of the said deceased, having effect throughout the whole of British India, are hereby required to send to the Undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their office No. 30, Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 8th day of March 1902.

CRAWFORD, BROWN, BAYLEY, DUNLOP AND CARDALE.
Attorneys for the Executor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta,	Bangkok,	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Batavia,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Sourabaya,	Hankow,
Penang,	Hongkong,	Yokohama,
Deli (Sumatra),	Foochow	Kobe,
Thaiping,		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., JOHN WALTER } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5 „
„ 6 Months	4½ „
„ 8 Months	4 „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved lists on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.
LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, MARCH 18.

2·3-4 per cent. Consols ..... £93 13-16 = — 2-16
3 per cent. Rentes ..... £100 1-2 ex. = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £108 = „
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ... £94 5-8 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in London ..... 24 15-16 = unchanged
Do New York ..... 54 1-8 = plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·16 = — 1-2
Do New York ..... 4·87 3-8 = unchanged.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = „
„ Short London Bills 2 3-4 = „
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 = „

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000 bales. Surat nil. Imports 52,000. Spot 4 27-32 plus 1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Mar. Mar.-Apl.	May-June.	Aug.-Sept.	Oct.-Nov.
4·48 4·48	4·49	4·45	4·31

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 21,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 28,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ..... 5,000 „
Do. to Continent ..... 8,000 „
Mid-Uplands 9 1-8
Futures, month of June ..... 8·87—2
Do. do. Sept. ..... 8·30—1

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore 41 1-2. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone easier.

Linseed 53 3-4. April-May Sellers. Tone quiet.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 3,840,000.

Ship skin sale closed to-day. Total quantity sold 990,000. Sheep skins in Bombay, at last sale rates. Madras common qualities dull and prices 1-2d. to 1d. lower Madras prime qualities at last sale rates.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, the 18th March 1902:—

Cotton	12,057 bales.
Wheat	11,558 cwts.
Linseed	20,910 „
Rapeseed	10,573 „
Gingellyseed	6,077 „
Poppyseed	241 „
Groundnuts	665 „
Castorseed	4,594 „
Rice	8,184 „
Myrabollams	7,596 „
Cottonseed	2,513 „

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Chusan, from Melbourne Gold coin Rs. 4,50,000.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	.....	1s 4	1-32d
Bank Demand	.....	1s 4	1-16d
Credit Bills 3 months Sight	D. A...	1s 4	7-32d
Do 6 do	do	1s 4	11-32d
French Francs 3 do	do	170	1-4
Marks 3 do	do	138	1-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	.....	131	1-2
Shanghai 30 „ „	.....	178	1-2
Japan 30 „ „	.....	149	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash		96-8
1st Settlement		96-19

Money Market, Tone steady.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 6th Feb.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 13th do...	8 do
Bank of Bengal	do. 12th do...	8 do
Bank of Madras	do. 7th do...	8 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone queit
Ready 9 7
Forward, April-May... ... 9 7

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ... 6 5 to 6 6
Do. Forward, April-May... 6 5 to 6 6
Yellow Cawnpore Ready ... ...
Do. Forward April-May... 7 14 to 6 15
Yellow Guzerat, Ready ...
Do. Forward, April-May ... Nominal.

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... Nominal.
Forward, April-May... ... 8 11 to 8 12

Castorseed—Tone quiet.
Ready ... ... 28 8 to 28 12
Forward, April-May ... 30 8

Groundnuts—Tone firm.
Ready 42

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	159	153	148 to 25	March
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	169	163		do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	169	163		do.
Belati (M.-G.)	184	178		do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	173		do.
Dhamangam Poolgam...	187	181		do.
Oomra good staple	195	189		do.
Akola M.-G.				
Khamgaum do.	187	181		do.
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	209	...	204	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	183 15-25	May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	202	do.
Westerns	...	...	187	do.

Cotton. Tone quiet.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The Rupee Paper Market opened this morning at 96-8 for cash and 96-10 for the settlement. When the news was published of the new rupee loan provided for in the Budget estimates, the market declined to 96-6 for account, but later on with better advices from Calcutta the rate improved to 96-10, at which price we close in a steady market.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 19.

Wednesday.—The depression in the South Punjab yesterday is this morning entering Simla and the Mussoorie hills. Another depression is shown in the Gangetic Plain which has probably formed in that area where the barometer has fallen briskly. Pressure has risen briskly to very rapidly and skies are clear in the West and Central Punjab and Sind. Cloud has increased in the Gangetic Plain and North East India where the weather is feebly unsettled. Light showers have fallen in the West Himalays and the submontane districts. The heaviest fall is half an inch at Ranikhet. The barometer is falling in Persia and a light shower is reported from Ispahan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY THE 19TH OF MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, there being a brisk to rapid rise in Sind and the Punjab, and a brisk fall at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Ajmere and Raipur.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong in Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, and at Jacobabad, Neemuch, Poona, Aurangabad and Calicut.

Temperature both maximum and minimum continues to be in large excess of normal in many places. The maximum temperature varied from 107° at Bhavnagar to 84° at Veraval and the minimum from 57° at Lahore to 79° at Negapatam.

The skies are cloudy to overcast in some places in the North.

No rain fell at any station.

The depression which lay in the Punjab yesterday appears to have entered the North-West Provinces, and the weather in the North-West Provinces, Central India, Berar and the Central Provinces is in an unsettled condition, and will remain more or less cloudy.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th March 1902.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ..... inches	29·854
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·6
Dew Point	71·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	75·8
General Directions of wind	SW, WSW, W
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	159

From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
1. Amount to be remitted during 1901-02	15,500,000
2. Remitted from 1st Apr. 1901 to 8th Mar. 1902.	15,068,839
3. Amount excess drawn up to 8th Mar. 1902..	458,839

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CASEY—March 8, at Sambalpore, C P, the wife of J M Casey, of a daughter.
MULLIGAN—March 13, at Coombergram, the wife of T S Mulligan, of a son.
MARSHALL—March 14, at Yercaud, the wife of Rev C G Marshall, London Mission, Salem, of a daughter.
SMITH—March 16, at Madras, to Jennie and C J Smith, of a son.

DEATHS.

DALE—March 15, at his residence, Alva House, Bangalore, James Joseph Dale, aged 73.
HENDERSON—March 16, at Rajkie Tea Estate, South Sylhet, Assam, suddenly, Thomas Henderson, Manager.

CHIRETTONES
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FOR FEVER, AGUE AND GENERAL DEBILITY,
MOST EFFICIENT IN CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND DYSPEPSIA.
When given with Iron produce marked effects in ANÆMIA, and quickly improves the complexion.
Price.—Re. 1 per bottle of 100.
KEMP & Co., Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets, 6. 11m. High water, 8-24m. 9-17 a. Low water, 2-m 2-28a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Novelty Theatre. The London Gaiety Company.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5 p. m.,

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Japan per extra s. s. Kilbride will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-morrow.

THE ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE GATHERING.—We are requested to state that to-day is the last day for sending in names for the College Gathering and Dinner which takes place on Saturday next at the College Buildings (New Wing.)

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The meeting of the Grant College Medical Society on the 18th instant was postponed on account of the death of Sir Guyer Hunter, K. C. M. G., M. D., F. R. C. P., a former Principal of the Grant Medical College, and one of the former Presidents of the Society.

REPORTED THEFT.—The Rev. Mr. Roberts, who resides in Dhunji Street, Girgaum, has reported to the Police that sometime during Monday night, gold and silver articles of the value of Rs. 120, were stolen from the dressing table in his bedroom. There are several servants on the premises.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.—Babia Luximon, a Hindu, residing at Cursetji Sukiaji Street, was on Tuesday evening returning home, when at the junction of that Street and Foras Road, he was suddenly knocked down by a small pony-cart coming from behind, and one of the wheels passed over his back. He sustained internal and external injuries, which necessitated his removal to the J. J. Hospital. The driver, whose name is Mahomed Sidi, ran away, leaving the cart on the road, and is being sought for by the Police. The injured man is detained in the hospital.

SCHOOL FOR BLIND CHILDREN.—From an advertisement appearing in our columns, it will be noticed that a concert will be given at the Town Hall on Thursday, 3rd April, for the benefit of Miss Millard's Home for blind children. The object for which this concert is being given will appeal to all communities as one of the most deserving in Bombay. The expenses of Miss Millard's School have been met by subscriptions and as at present there are no other resources in prospect; we feel sure that an appeal to the public in the form of a concert will be generously responded to. H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote have accorded their patronage and we also have Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins. Lady Jenkins has very kindly signified her intention of being present.

THIEVES ON MALABAR HILL.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane brought on remand and again charged Raja Kaoma, a Marwari and Buchoo alias Ranjiiven Gunga, a Purdesee, with stealing a gold watch, a despatch box and sundry articles of the value of Rs. 223 from the bungalow of Mr. A. Woolcombe, and also with the theft of articles of jewellery valued at Rs. 117 belonging to Dr. H. P. Dimmock. The facts of the case have been published. The first accused denied the charge, stating that the property was given to him by the second accused for safe custody, and that not knowing that it was stolen, he kept it. The second accused pleaded guilty to the charge. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced them to an accumulated term of eight months' rigorous imprisonment each.

PLAGUE REFUGEES AT MATOONGA.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. Rennison, Chief Constable, G. I. P. Railway Police, appeared before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, and applied for summonses against Balbhoy Gunnoo and seventy-seven others, charging them with trespassing on the G. I. P. Railway line between the Dadur and Matoonga Stations. Mr. Rennison, in his information, stated that in consequence of the prevalence of plague, large numbers of people have been temporarily putting up in huts erected on either side of the railway between the above two stations. These people have been regularly using the line as a thoroughfare, and notwithstanding repeated warnings, they have continued to cross the line. The Magistrate granted the application and made the summonses returnable on the 1st April.

DISHONEST BROTHER-IN-LAW.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, the Third Presidency Magistrate, Ganpatram Ramchandra charged his brother-in-law Shrirang Harischandra, with stealing property consisting of ornaments worth about Rs. 700, and selling them. Mr. Wellaker, pleader, prosecuted, and Mr. D'Souza, pleader, appeared for the firm of Johormal Sambumal, to whom the property was traced. The accused had lived with the complainant for about 15 years. He left the complainant's house in January 1899, but the ornaments had been disappearing from the house since 1895; and they were traced to the Marwari Johormal Sambhumal. The accused said that he had taken them from his sister, the wife of the complainant, as he was in difficulties, and wanted money. His sister first declined to give the ornaments without her husband's consent, but when he earnestly pressed her, she gave them to him. In all 25 tolas weight of gold had been lost, and only 13 tolas has been recovered. The case was adjourned at this stage.

A HISTORY OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is to be hoped that the issue soon of a second edition of that interesting Census Report by Mr. S. M. Edwardes I.C.S., viz. part IV, containing a compact and readable history of Bombay, will not be considered unnecessary by the authorities. Beyond the press, the public has had no opportunity as yet, though a considerable time has elapsed, of buying this book as it is not to be had either at the Secretariat or the Government Central Book Depot.—Yours, &c.,

H. A. T.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 38 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held last evening at the Home, Apollo Bunder, Mr. F. Ritchie presiding, Captain F. E Hardcastle, the honorary secretary, read the sixty-fourth annual report, from which the following are extracts:

The total number of officers and seamen of all ratings boarded in the Home during the year was 29,751, the daily average being 81·51 against a daily average of 100·51 in the previous year. The greatest number in the Home at any time during the year was 235, the least 3. During the year, 57 destitute seamen were admitted into the Home and were maintained by the Board of Trade at the instance of the Shipping Master. Theer were 24 admissions into the St. George's Hospital of men of the merchant service two of whom died in the Hospital. Men of H. M.'s ships requiring medical attendance were treated by their own medical officers. There were no cases of contagious or infectious disease among the inmates of the Home at any time during the year. Several Officers and men of the merchant service were maintained in the Home after their funds had been exhausted until they were able to obtain employment. The messing arrangements were carried out as in the previous year and gave satisfaction. The library has been well supplied with English newspapers and periodicals, the cost as heretofore being defrayed from the interest accruing from the Henry Memorial Fund. The local daily newspapers have been regularly supplied to the Home and the Directors desire to thank the proprietors of the "Bombay Gazette" and "Advocate of India" for continuing to supply a daily copy gratis, and the proprietors of the "Times of India" have also supplied a copy of their paper at half-price. The Directors also tender their best thanks to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty for their grant of newspapers and periodicals of the value of £12 per annum. The Home was inspected by His Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and was pleased to enter a minute in the visitors' book in appreciation of the arrangements made for the comfort of the men of H. M.'s Ships as to board and lodging and the excellent sanitary condition of the institution, as well as by commanding officers of H. M.'s Ship whose crews have been accommodated in the Home and by other gentlemen visitors. The following changes have taken place on the Board during the year. The Hon'ble C. T. Burke resigned on retirement to England, F. G. Dumayne, Esq., resigned on proceeding to Calcutta. Captain T. M. Greet, R N., resigned on proceeding to England. R. G. C. Westbrook, Esq., resigned on retirement to England. The Directors regret to have to record the death of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs, who was an active member for many years and always took the greatest interest in the welfare of the Institution and its inmates. Commander G. S. Hewett, R.I.M., was elected a member of the Board in place of the Hon'ble C. T. Burke. Mr. R. H. H. Hopkins was elected a member of the Board in place of Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook. Captain G. H. Hewett, R.N., and Senior Naval Officer for the Naval Defence of H. M.'s Ships was elected in place of Captain T. Y. Great proceeding to England. The directors have to thank the honorary medical officer for his continued gratuitous services which were promptly responded to whenever required. Mr. Lauder, the Superintendent of the Home, continues to conduct his duties in an efficient manner and to the satisfaction of the board.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Captain Hewett, that the report of the directors, together with the statement of accounts, be received and adopted, and that they be printed and circulated in the usual manner.

Proposed by Mr. Monteath and seconded by Captain McFadyen, that the retiring directors, Messrs. C. W. L. Jackson, F. Ritchie, and R. A. A. Jenkins be re-elected and that Messrs. F. Ritchie and R. A. A. Jenkins be invited to resume, under section 7 of the articles of association, their offices of president and honorary treasurer respectively.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Captain F. E. Hardcastle, that in view of the many years services of Mr. W. G. Mayhew honorary secretary of the Home, he should be elected an honorary life member of the Society.

The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

A PETITION FROM MATUNGA.

THE members of the Matunga Residents' Association have presented a petition to the Bombay Corporation, requesting the attention of that body to the condition of Matunga as regards the water-supply, conservancy and other public conveniences over the provision of which the Corporation has control. The following are extracts from the petition:—

"You, gentlemen, are aware that Matunga is a part of the City of Bombay, and you must also be aware that since some time past, it has been densely inhabited by a very great portion of the Mandvi and other mercantile and high class community, they having built buildings of immense worth for permanent stay here as aforesaid.

We beg to say as follows:—Firstly, that there is no well maintained road from the West to the East, and we submit that the existence of this is more necessarily felt than that of the two now existing from the South to the North as the former is the only one to meet the daily requirements of the village purposes. Secondly, Those who have built up their bungalows near the station are feeling a very great necessity of due supply of water being duly made. In this connection we submit that there ought to have been a main pipe somewhere near the station from which the necessary branch pipes could be connected. The one sham construction of that show (i.e. standing pipe) at the station is meant not to connect branch pipes nor is it adequate enough to allow this being done to meet the surrounding requirements in the least, but it is kept up only to bring the surrounding buildings within Municipal Act for the purposes of recovery of taxes to which the Municipality would not be otherwise entitled, the bungalows being beyond its limits from the main pipe in reality, and we submit that this sort of policy for recovery of mostly unjustified and undue taxes must be avoided. Thirdly, We have also to request for a duly maintained crematory for Matunga people of all castes and creeds high and low. We say that at present there is no crematory at Matunga to meet the requirements of high class Hindoos now permanently stationed at Matunga, and that as this is also obligatory under the Municipal law, we must call for meeting the requirement also. There were several other crematories at Matunga between the Vincent Road and the G. I. P. Railway lines, all of which seem to have been closed out of which we crave indulgence for reopening, and due maintenance of one at least. Fourthly, We have also to ask for some better provision for police protection looking to the very great increase of Matunga population of rich and high class and such a lot of Municipal moneys being apportioned for that purpose. Fifthly, If it be felt essential and expedient to prevent outburst of plague as Matunga at any moment all the passages private and public must be made to be thoroughly cleared away and the cesspool water daily taken away and not allow of the same to be gathering for a week as is practically done now though this may not have been within Municipal authoritative ears. Moreover, the present practice is to clear away only the privy cesspool water, but the nahani cesspool water is not even touched. We submit that this is a very obnoxious nuisance and can be easily and at once avoided if only additional carts are only sent by Health Officer for the purpose. Sixthly, That until the desired or contemplated or sanctioned road or roads are made the present existing passages and bye lanes should be lighted up in a suitable manner as in Bombay. In conclusion, allow us, gentlemen, humbly to submit that we are very serious in making this application and our long continued patience has been so very much overtaxed in our rights not having been least—adequately recognised as those of the city public that we have lastly reluctantly to submit that if the aforesaid our reasonable requests are not still attended to we will have no other alternative but to make the necessary—petition to higher authorities and also to take such other steps as may be felt expedient and necessary to secure our rights under the Municipal law."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade...	4	5	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	37	12	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	24	22	43
Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	16	16	24
Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	36	29	53
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	4	3	12
G Mahim and Worlee	23	11	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	23
Total	144	103	217
Total plague deaths to date ...	108,544	94,129	
Same date last year	197	153	313

THE MANUFACTURE OF INDIAN TOYS.

THE collection of Indian toys is a hobby that is too rarely indulged in, although it is far from being beneath the attention of a student of national character. There are collectors of penny toys in England, who would find in this country a wide variety of cheap and ingenious devices offering glimpses of artisan character that are sometimes surprising. The English cheap toy is invariably the result of specialised tools by means of which the labour of construction is reduced to the very smallest amount. In India the reverse is the case; the tools are of the crudest description, and cheap labour combined with a good deal of ingenuity make up the rest. The Indian toy-maker has not yet come under the influence of the technical instructor, or, indeed, of education in any official form. He leads a vagabond sort of life on the smallest of earnings, and he has never been taken in hand or organised in any way. He is nevertheless worthy of attention, and we do not hesitate to affirm that a representative collection of Indian toys would form a very important contribution to the economic museum at Calcutta. This collection should, of course, be accompanied by the requisite information regarding the district of supply, the social condition and caste of the workers and their rate of earnings.

There is a toy which is hawked in the streets of Bombay for one anna that is a remarkable instance of ingenuity and cheap work carried out with the simplest of appliances. It is a small two-wheeled cart on which is carried a kettledrum. The drum is beaten by two sticks put in movement by the motion of the cart. The woodwork is all of split bamboo tied together. The wheels and the body of the drum are of burnt clay; over the latter a bit of animal membrane has been glued in tension, and the drumsticks are held in a bit of twisted cord tightened by a "Spanish windlass." The bamboo axle has two pegs stuck through it at right angles, which, when rotated, act on the projecting ends of the drumsticks. The machinery is enclosed in a case of gaudily painted paper, and this article is hawked in the streets of Bombay for an anna after having been made at some distance and borne probably one profit before arriving. The noise made by this toy can be heard a good hundred yards off. It measures about 12 inches long by 6 inches wide. An equally clever toy is a coiled up serpent, which, when blown into, unrolls itself and shakes its head while uttering a prolonged squeak.

The ample materials available in India and the cheap labour should, under proper direction, have much greater commercial result than are visible at present, considering the dimensions the industry has acquired in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, America, and, last but not least, Japan. With a view to encourage and develop the toy industry of France, M. Lepine, the Chief of Police of Paris, recently got up an exhibition of toys, none of which should cost more than 3 francs (Rs. 1-11-0). In a second section of the show toys were admitted, not in competition, at all prices. In addition, certain French artists sent in some very charming figures, one of which represented a monkey lifting the lid of a pot from which emerges the head of a turkey. Among the toys under the 3-franc limit was a Santos Dumont steerable balloon, which, filled with hydrogen, and worked by the momentum of a small fly wheel, would sail round the room. The object of Lepine was to encourage the making of Christmas and New Year's toys in Paris, and to render the capital less dependent on Germany for its supplies. His object was principally in favour of the small toy-makers who work in their own homes. Over 260 exhibitors entered, sending an average of three toys each, and as popular sympathy was at once enlisted, the success of the show was assured.

Toys for children, and other articles classed as toys, are made all over India, some being regular articles of manufacture in constant demand, while others are made irregularly for sale at fairs. We give below the names of a few of the well-known centres of toy manufacture as found in Mr. T. N. Mukherji's book on "Art Manufactures of India":—

Krishnagur—Miniature figures.

Tonk, Rajputana—Models of fruit and animals in clay and in lac.

Faizabad—Silver flexible fish and toys representing animals.

Muttra—Brass images and figures.

Patna—Wooden toys painted in colour.

Agra and Nagina—Carved wooden toys.

Rewa and Gwalior—Wooden toys.

Hyderabad, Deccan—Wooden toys, animals and grotesque figures.

Fatehpur—Native playing cards.

Jeypur—Wood turned toys and articles in lac.

Vizagapatam—Lacquered playing cards and ware.

Chennapatna—Toys and chess men.

Sawantwadi—Lacquer work, toys, carved cocoanut shells.

Lucknow—Human figures of all classes in clay, painted.

Many of these articles are already well-known in Europe, and are made with some attempt at organisation, but the bulk of the toys, especially those for children, lack organisation of every kind, and although many of them would find a ready sale in Europe, there is no arrangement for their collection and export.—"Indian Textile Journal."

THE CHIEF OF MANGROL.

WELCOME BY THE MANGROL MAHAJANS.

THE Mangrol Mahajans assembled on Tuesday at Sheth Motichand Devchand to present an address of welcome to their chief Sheikh Hussin Myan Saheb, who came to Bombay to preside over the Mahomedan Education Conference. Sheth Premchand Roychand presided at yesterday's meeting. The chief who was accompanied by Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Mr. Mucbs, Sirdar Abdulalli Mir Aun Alli, Mirza Alli Mahomed (solicitor), Ahmed Dosji and others, was received with great enthusiasm by the Mahajans on his arrival.

Sheth Motichand read the address on behalf of the Mangrol subjects which besides enumerating the establishment of various secular and religious institutions in his territories laid great stress on the selection of chief to preside over the Educational Conference of the Mahomedans of the whole Presidency. They thanked Nawabzada Nasserwalla Khan also observing that the honour done to their chief was an honour rendered to his subjects as well and conveyed to him their best wishes for the success of the Rupee scheme devised by Narrulla Khan for the advancement of education.

The address having been presented in a silver casket the chief thanked the Mahajans for the warm and loyal way he was received. He informed the gathering that the Mahajans of Mangrol have always been the back bone of his state in times good as well as bad. He thanked the Mahajans also for the good wishes they expressed toward their Mahomedan Brethren.

Nawabzada Nasurulla Khan on his own behalf thanked them all for their appreciation of his efforts. The Chief of Mangrol, an old Rajkumar college student had so ably and skilfully discharged the Presidential duties that of the conference, that his example served as a challenge to all those who complained of his system under which the Princes are taught in the Rajkumar College. He said it was not education given at a college that is defective, but rather he was of the opinion that it was the anomalous way in which a Prince is kept and mischievous association he is surrounded by that caused the recipient of that education to be held in low esteem. He then explained fully the Rupee Scheme and made such an impression that the Mahajans promised a contribution of some 100 to 150 Rupees toward the Mahomedan Educational Conference Funds.

Mir-Aun Alli on behalf of the Conference committee thanked the Mahajans for the deep sympathy for the advancement of humanity in general apart altogether from the prejudices of caste or creed. He added that the spontane

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WARM SUITS	45	0
ULSTERS	48	0
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PRESS OPINION.

"MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LTD., have issued their NEW PIANOFORTE CATALOGUE, a very Artistic Booklet splendidly illustrated. This enterprising firm are Agents for some of the best Pianos, amongst which the ERARD deserve special mention. Our readers will remember that a year ago, Messrs. S. & P. Erard with unparalleled generosity, presented the town of Bombay with a magnificent Concert Grand Piano to be used at Concerts. The public at large have scarcely yet learnt how to appreciate the wonderful Musical qualities of those Instruments. True their noble tone can best be drawn out by an Artist's hand but an Artist is trained more quickly on an Erard than on any other Piano, as its delicate action discourages thumping. Their unassuming appearance and high price tell against them in a country swamped with Cheap Pieces of Furniture, but their sterling qualities of durability and beauty of tone should in time meet with adequate recognition. We wish MARCKS & Co. every success in their endeavour to provide for India High Class Pianos."

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HAVE been APPOINTED AGENTS for the SALE of these well-known LAMPS, and have just received a splendid assortment, consisting of STANDARD, TABLE and BRACKET LAMPS, in Brass, Copper and Hammered Iron.

These Lamps must not be confounded with those generally sold in Bombay, under the name of HINKS' LAMPS, where, perhaps, a small part bears the name "Hinks," while the other portions consist simply of some cheap foreign stuff, thus making it appear that the whole article is manufactured by Messrs. HINKS & SONS.

Our Prices for the genuine Lamp compare most favourably with those sold in the Bazaar for so-called HINK'S LAMPS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Camp, Santa Cruz, 20th March, 1902.

1. Detail—Captain of the Day—Captain R G Snell.
Subaltern of the Day—Lieut S E Greaves.
Battalion Orderly Sergt of the Day—Sergt P J Boylette.
Battalion Orderly Corporal of the Day—Corpl J D'Cunha.

2. Train Service—The Railway authorities having notified that they are unable to reserve accommodation for the Corps by the Train leaving Santa Cruz at 9-27 a.m. (Bombay time), Members of the Corps must not travel by this train. Reserved accommodation has been arranged for the 9-36 a.m. (Bombay time) which reaches Grant Road at 10 a.m. and Church Gate at 10-12. The accommodation reserved for the Corps will be found in rear of the Up train and in front of Down train.

3. The Officer Commanding B Company requests that all members of the Company will attend Camp from the 22nd to 28th March 1902.

4. There will be a Commandant's Parade at Santa Cruz, on Saturday next, the 22nd instant, at 5 p.m. for field Firing.
Dress—Drill order, Khaki, Putties, Leather Chin Straps and Helmet Buttons to be worn.
Trains leave Church Gate Station at 3-5 and 3-45 p.m. by special arrangements this train runs to Santa Cruz (Bombay time. The Railway authorities having reserved accommodation on the 3-5 and 3-15 p.m. Down, and 5-50 p.m. Up trains, and Volunteers are requested to travel by these trains only if possible.
Dinner will be provided at the Camp about 7-30 p.m. (Bombay Time) for Members of A, B, C, D, E, F and G Companies who attend the parade, provided that they notify their intention to stop to dinner to the Officer Commanding their Company.

5. There will be Night Operations to-day (Thursday) the 20th instant, commencing at 8 p.m.

6. Extract from District Orders dated 15th instant is published for information :—No. 1765—Ranges—It is notified for information that no firing with the 303 Arm will take place on the Karla Ranges until further orders.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B.V.R

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1902.

THE INDIAN BUDGET FOR 1902-1903.

WHEN Sir Edward Law presented the Financial Statement for 1901-1902, a year ago, he told the Supreme Council that the estimates were of good promise, and that unless reasonable anticipations were falsified by an unprecedented recurrence of serious disasters, Government was entitled to look forward with some confidence to the future, and to hope for the early dawn of a period of considerable prosperity. And when Lord George Hamilton introduced the Financial Statement in the Commons, in August last, it will be remembered he boldly declared that since the territories of the East India Company passed over to the authority of the Crown, he doubted if any Secretary of State had been able to make a more satisfactory statement. We naturally turn to the pages of the Financial Statement for 1902-1903, which Sir Edward Law presented at yesterday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, in the hope of finding all these anticipations realised, together with the announcement of a reduction in taxation. We find the one without the other. We find a surplus of no less than £4,672,900, nearly four millions more than was anticipated—a matter of congratulation to the Finance Minister and to Government, the more so, as it follows the relatively large surplus which was announced a year ago. Sir Edward claims that the result confirms his hope of last year. And doubtless, to a large extent, it does. It certainly shows, as he claims, the increasing prosperity of the country. "We have heard a good many arguments about the poverty or prosperity of India," said the Finance Member, yesterday, "but I have not seen or heard any founded on the growth or falling off of our imports. And yet, what greater test can there be of progress or decay than the consuming and purchasing power of a people?" It is shown by a large increase in the revenue from import duties that the consuming and purchasing power of the people—of the indigenous population—is rapidly increasing, and, says Sir Edward, "we have here a definite fact which cannot be explained away, and which shows that the purchasing and consuming capacity of the peoples of India, the surest sign of their material prosperity, is increasing in a marvellously satisfactory manner." Upon the subject of economic progress, Sir Edward Law had much to say in support of the contention of the Secretary of State. As he asserts, the extraordinary recuperative power of the people has again manifested itself in a most striking manner. The climatic conditions were not in any way responsible for this; nor can it be forgotten that a considerable portion of the people suffered, and still suffers from famine. "But these large areas, and this considerable suffering population are but a relatively small factor in the general economy of this extensive empire with its hundreds of millions of inhabitants. and when the general situation is considered, with a due sense of proportion, there is nothing to surprise us in the fact that the balance of movement continues to be in the direction of economic progress."

This being the case and the surplus so large, it may be asked, why is there no reduction of taxation, and why is it necessary to raise a new loan of a crore and-a-half? The Finance Minister strongly deprecates exaggerated optimism, and asks us to bear in mind the vicissitudes of fortune to which a country mainly dependant on agriculture, is subject. He is unwilling to count too certainly on the continuance of the prosperity now enjoyed by the great majority of the people. He has therefore deemed it necessary to frame the new estimates cautiously. He has framed them with a view to netting a surplus next year of £837,700. If circumstances affecting the revenues prove more favourable than is assumed, he will be "content to be criticised on the ground that he has failed to show due appreciation of the general material prosperity and progress of the country." All the same, Sir Edward is hopeful of an actual surplus in excess of the estimates. But he will not reduce taxation, as "apart from the vicissitudes attendant on climatic conditions which so gravely affect our future, and which we must always bear in mind, we must also remember that in some important branches our revenue is by no means assured, while it is quite certain that unless we choose to risk checking most desirable and material progress, our expenditure must increase." Perhaps this is wise, for considering that the country has so far recovered from the shock of successive famines, it is not in need of any such assistance, as a trifling reduction in taxation would produce, and works of public utility have been so far neglected in the past five years, it is indeed time an extensive programme was announced. Again the military charges due to the return of troops from China and from South Africa, together with the increased rate of pay and the necessary re-armament of the troops will appreciably increase the military expenditure as compared with the past two abnormally low years. Inclusive of the Deposit and other remittance transactions of the year, the net outgoings from the treasuries in India are placed at upwards of 413 lakhs, of which it is expected that over 81 lakhs will be counter-balanced by increase in the unfounded debt, consisting principally of Savings Bank deposits. A rupee loan of one and-a-half crore is entered in the estimates, and the balance of the net expenditure it is proposed to meet by a reduction of 182 lakhs in the cash balances. The loan is to be raised because it is impossible to count on the three main heads of revenue, bringing in income sufficiently high to enable Government to carry out the extensive programme which has been prepared.

Mr. Finlay, the Financial Secretary, tells us that the transactions in connection with the issue and repayment of Government loans were originally expected to result in a net receipt of 9 lakhs, but, according to the Revised Estimate, the net disbursements during the current year will amount to 89 lakhs. It has been explained that the bulk of this increase is due to larger demands for loans to Native States and to agriculturists by reason of the failure of the rains in parts of India. The Budget Estimate provides for gross disbursements aggregating 1,81 lakhs, of which 57 lakhs is the provision for agricultural loans in Bombay and the Punjab, 50 lakhs, a lump provision for unforeseen requirements, and 28 lakhs the anticipated demand for loans to Native States in Bombay. The estimated net disbursements are reduced to 51 lakhs, as the probable recoveries on account of outstanding loans are taken at the high figure of 1,30 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, the famine of 1900-1901 having necessitated the grant of specially large Government loans. What Government proposes to do for the tax-payer with the money it will take from him, Sir Edward Law was at pains to explain. Government has under consideration important schemes for the reform of the police, for the improvement and extension of education in all its branches, including industrial and agricultural, and for sanitary measures. For these works Government must have money in hand. Fresh districts are being continually brought under cultivation, by the extension of irrigation and land assessment generally is closely restricted, and cannot readily be enhanced. Government hopes, by the introduction of "a system of mutual credit," to find a gradual remedy for the evils consequent upon the ryot not having been educated up to the point of realising the full necessity of husbanding his resources in prosperous seasons, so as to be able to meet the stress of hard times. And Government has decided to remit arrears of land revenue amounting roundly to two crores of rupees to impoverished ryots, the immediate cost to the revenue in the coming year being nearly three-quarters of a million sterling. Special assistance is also to be given to the agricultural community by providing an additional grant for irrigation works, it being intended to devote £927,200 to that object during the current year. Finally, it has been decided to abolish the Pandhri tax in the Central Provinces, and to reduce the Patwari rate in Ajmere,—taxes which have pressed on the people on whom they were levied,—a relief that will be effected at a cost of over a million and-a-half sterling. We are promised nothing in the matter of the Presidency Banks and the only progress reported is that the Finance Minister thinks the time has arrived when a verbal discussion of the subject might take place. No heroic measures in the way of railway extension are promised; but we are warned of proposals for which "consideration without prejudice" is asked in connection with the Provincial Settlements. No immediate steps are prepared to be taken in the establishment of Mutual Credit and Agricultural Banks. The views of local Governments have been invited. In short, the sum total of benefits likely to accrue from the return of good times—of which Bombay has not yet seen much, by the way—does not strike us as being so great as has been anticipated, notwithstanding the declaration by Sir Edward Law, that Fortune has given Government a unique opportunity which they have spared no pains to make the best of.

MAHOMEDANS AND EDUCATION.

THE movement for the advancement of education among the Mahomedans of this Presidency is worthy of all the encouragement that can be given to it by influential persons outside the community of Islam. The recent Conference on the subject indicated that there is a great deal of sympathy with the aims of those leading Mahomedans who desire to see education and learning as honoured among Mussulmans in India, as they were when Islam was at the height of its power. The intellectual re-awakening of Europe after a period of slumber was aided by the science which found its way there from Arabia. The peoples who were swept into the religious net of the Mahomedan armies were not, in every case, as well equipped with knowledge as were the flower of their conquerors, and it is, no doubt, to this fact that we must look for the explanation of the backward position Mahomedans in India now occupy in respect of education. In every other respect, however, the Mussulmans as a community exhibit virility and activity. If they do not occupy the large share in Government service that, other things being equal, their numbers would entitle them to, they are by no means backward in other spheres. They play a prominent part in the commerce and trade of Bombay, and as business men they display an individual energy in contrast to that of members of other native communities, the Parsees alone excepted. It is probably no hardship to the Mahomedans that circumstances have prevented them from entering too largely the enervating sphere of Government service, which other communities regard as the natural goal of all efforts after "education." When we are urging the peoples of this country to do more for themselves by developing the industries and resources which are lying neglected, it should be remembered to the credit of the Mahomedans that they have applied their energies largely to useful occupations and have achieved considerable success therein. Bearing that in mind it is to be noted that the most practical address delivered at the Conference held last week, was that of Sir Charles Ollivant. Convinced, as most of us are, that the future will witness a great development of the industrial resources of India, Sir Charles Ollivant urged the Conference to aim at promoting practical education, so that young Mahomedans shall not fail to take their part in the work of the future. In other words, the Mahomedans and other native communities of India must take note of the lessons which are being driven home to the peoples of the Western nations, that if they are to compete in the real struggle of life, they must have a proper equipment for the battle. It is another application to a particular community of the general need for an education that shall be technical as well as literary; and the Mussalmans with their practical commercial instincts, should be able readily to recognise the necessity for adopting the advice given to them. So far as the Conference on education went, it was a great success, and a very gratifying sign of the intentions of the community no longer to lag behind. At the previous Conference held twelve months ago, a rupee subscription scheme was started for the purpose of establishing and equipping a school for secondary and higher education for the benefit of Mahomedan youths in the Presidency, and this, we are glad to note, has met with considerable success. The idea is that every Mahomedan in the Presidency should be responsible for a contribution of one rupee to the fund, and encouraged by generous donations from leading members of the community, the mass of the Bombay Mahomedans have earnestly taken up the scheme.

BETTING AT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

A VERY important controversy is being carried on in the columns of the home papers on the subject of betting at the public schools as the outcome of a circular sent to a boy by a betting tout. The boy sent the circular to his parents with the result that the latter prosecuted the tout and obtained a conviction. There can be no doubt that the senior boys of most of the large public schools are considerably addicted to betting, and their betting transactions, which, as Dr. Wood, the Head-master of Harrow, in his evidence before the Lords Committee on gambling, states are attributed more or less to home influences, are not by any means confined to such events as the Derby, Grand National, and St. Leger. The University boat race, cricket and football matches figure largely in these transactions, while some boys, on whom the evil has grown, think it the correct thing to keep a betting book in which they are ever ready to enter a wager. It has been stated by Dr. Wood that betting does not go on to the same extent at Harrow as formerly. Dr. Wood's accumulated experience as Assistant Master at Cheltenham College, Headmaster of Leamington College, Headmaster of Tonbridge School and Headmaster of Harrow, entitles him to speak with authority on the subject, but no other Headmaster has come forward with a similar statement on behalf of the other public schools. The school authorities are, as a rule, kept too much in the dark to be able to tell to what extent betting is carried on, and in this matter get no help from the monitors. To suppress betting at the public schools would be difficult if not impossible and, as Dr. Wood remarks, could only be done with the help of the parents in whose hands the remedy in a great measure lies. Sweepstakes on big races such as the Derby are regarded by the school authorities as institutions which have become licensed through tradition. But when boys become heavily involved with bookmakers, betting in schools becomes an evil, to put an end to which the strongest measures should be adopted.

THE KING'S TEMPERANCE.

HIS MAJESTY'S intention of giving a dinner to half a million of the poor of London on the occasion of his coronation at a cost of £30,000, announced by Reuter to-day, is a kind and thoughtful act, which will still further endear him to his poorer subjects. The King, when Prince of Wales, never missed an opportunity of affording the poor a little pleasure, and it is characteristic of His Majesty that he should not forget them in connection with the forthcoming festivities. People in India will be struck with the oriental nature of the idea where, on all big occasions, it is customary with the Native Princes to give the poor in their domains a treat of this sort. The dinner will be a very thorough one, as even if half a million people sit down to the King's fare, the sum allotted will work out at 1s. 2d. per head. If there are any hungry people in London on Coronation Day, it will be their own fault.

YESTERDAY afternoon his Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay, attended at the Anjuman-i-Islam High School and distributed the prizes gained during the past year. He also formally opened a new gymnasium which has been presented to the institution by Mr. Haji Ismail Goolamahomed. The Hon. Mr. Giles, Director of Public Education, was also present at the ceremony.

PRINCE RANJITSINGJI is on a shooting expedition in Bhownagar with two of his companions who came out with him from England. He shot about eight buck and a large number of birds in the Dhola Districts. The party has now left for Verawal to shoot panthers in the Gir.

TRAVANCORE wants to keep in the fore-front of civilisation, and the West Coast paper hears that H. H. the Maharajah is considering the desirability of introducing motor cars into the capital. The Chief Engineer has been consulted as to the cost, etc., of the cars.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 1st February, amounted to Rs. 4,549, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 122; and the total earnings from 1st January to 1st February, were Rs. 17,412, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 497.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 1st February, amounted to Rs. 23,083, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 9,547; and the total earnings from 1st January to 1st February were Rs. 1,16,502, amounting to an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 54,224.

AT the annual dinner of the engineers, Marconi acknowledged his indebtedness to Maxwell, Kelvin, Henry, Hertz, and Graham Bell; but "Harper's Weekly," finds this acknowledgment "downright disingenuous," for all the steps leading to "his" discovery have been made for him by what our contemporary calls "real workers." For instance, "The existence of electric waves was predicted by Maxwell in 1864; 'they were actually discovered by Hertz in 1887,' and the idea of utilising these new oscillations to transmit signals 'came first in view with the discovery of the delicate coherer by Prof. Branly, of Paris. Yet even he failed to catch sight of its tremendous possibilities. It was Professor Lodge, of Liverpool, who appears to have been the first, and it was he who rigged up the little tapper, or decoherer, which, makes it easy to spell out words on a tape, just as with an ordinary Morse instrument. Professor Bose, the Hindu savant, also contributed his share. Perhaps he was the first to actually send a signal. The form of the sender, or oscillator, which Signor Marconi uses, was devised by his countryman, Professor Righi. The idea of "tunning" two instruments to work in unison, so that they will respond to no others, of which Marconi makes much, is, again, due to Professor Lodge, who gave it its name, "syntony." Why are all of these names left out? Is the young man unwilling to divide his honours?"

UNCLE SAM'S FOREIGN OFFICE.

SOME STRANGE CONTRASTS TO ENGLISH OFFICIALDOM.

BY WILLIAM DURBAN.

ALL the chief offices of the American Government at Washington are concentrated in that immense stone building called the Department of State. Every visitor to the beautiful city is impressed with the size and dignity of this great block. It is massive and imposing, consisting of five storeys, with a projecting centre and side wings, and upper as well as lower tiers of Ionic columns over the portico, which is reached by a great flight of steps. The glorious marble Capitol and the Department of State are the real palaces of the city, the White House, or Executive Mansion, being a very modest residence for the President of so mighty a nation.

Till recently the average American took faint interest in foreign policy; but now that the imperialist spirit has gripped the Yankee soul, the feeling of Cousin Jonathan is that his Foreign Bureau is destined to take a leading part in international diplomacy. The old sentiment, writes Mr. William Durban in the Daily "Express" was merely that nobody must be permitted to dictate to America, and this was the root of the famous Monroe Doctrine, which virtually proclaimed to the Old World, "We will not interfere with you but you must not interfere on this side of the globe." All that notion of non-intervention in other quarters of the earth is dissipated. Uncle Sam's Foreign Department has sprung into the position of diplomatic primacy.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Secretary Hay is one of the most popular men in his country at this hour. The Americans simply value a man for what he has done, not for what his grandfather was called. And Mr. Hay is marked by the whole community as one whose ascent by his own merit and push has been astonishing.

He is a contrast to that athlete, the President, for he is a small man. His manner is full of vivacity, and this is accentuated by the long, pointed, aggressive moustaches, and by the bushy but short greyish beard, parted in the middle. Like all Americans who catch the public eye, he is always well dressed.

Secretary Hay was a poor lad. He came as a raw youth to assist President Lincoln as a junior secretary on the staff. Lincoln himself had taken a fancy to him, but Mrs. Lincoln, always noted for her prejudices, conceived a dislike for the young clerk, and asked him in her unceremonious style to get his meals elsewhere than at the White House. The wife of the President invariably superintends the housekeeping at the Executive Mansion, and has an arduous task on her hands during the four years of tenure. Young Hay was not to be thwarted or rebuffed. He told the lady that he could not afford to pay board outside, but that he could be quite content to eat at a second table. And he did; but since that day all America has learned to know him as one of its foremost statesmen.

UNCEREMONIOUS STATECRAFT.

Red tape is unknown to Secretary Hay. It is by no means so totally unknown, though, in America, as some people fancy. But it is most lacking in the highest departments. The President is utterly regardless of it, and so is John Hay. He is attended by no liveried flunkeys. Any casual visitor will find him perfectly accessible and delightfully affable. You go up to the second floor by the elevator, hand your card to a black footman, and this functionary will probably introduce you without further ceremony to the Minister of State you want to see. Mr. Hay is usually to be found writing at an escritoire in the centre of a large oblong room. The windows of this fine apartment look out, with a southward aspect, on a lovely view of the White Lot, as the splendid lawn is called which formerly was included in the grounds of the White House.

The stately Washington Monument comes within the prospect. The room is full of domestic comfort, and is characterised by no pompous paraphernalia. What is unusual for America is that a fire blazes in an open grate. Glancing at your card the Secretary who has the affairs of a whole world on his shoulders in the pleasantest manner motions you to a seat and listens with charming attention to whatever you come to state.

A FAMOUS TRIUMVIRATE.

Three great bureaucratic experts are associated in all American minds with their Foreign Office. These are Secretary Hay, Alvey Adee, and David J. Hill. Anyone who calls about purely diplomatic affairs is referred by Mr. Hay to the Permanent Chief of the Staff of the Foreign Office at Washington. This is the celebrated and astute Alvey A. Adee. He is the subordinate of the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, but does not go out with any particular Administration.

Alvey A. Adee is a short, stout gentleman, with a red beard, and is almost stone deaf. To talk with him, or rather to him is an ordeal. He speaks with a very dragging drawl. On him falls the burden of examining with care all the really important documents that come into the Foreign Office. But, though he is the hardest worker in the Department he is a man of several hobbies. Alvey A. Adee is known as an assiduous collector of curiosities.

Mr. David J. Hill, the Under-Secretary, has not the same security of tenure, but is likely to go out with Roosevelt and Hay. He is a popular man, and presides over the business section of the Foreign Office. This gentleman has to deal with matters which crop up and give trouble for the moment. Not long since the Portuguese Minister, Viscount Santo-Thyrso, angrily complained because mischievous little lads had snowballed him in the street. Though nothing could be done, polite apologies were tendered.

THE SCIENCE OF TRIFLES.

Diplomacy has been defined as "the science of trifles." It certainly perpetuates many trivial customs. From its origin the Foreign Office has required that all its letters should be written on one kind of paper, a fine blue-white linen about the size of foolscap. All the writing is done in elegant Spenserian script. The singular thing is that, though America is the native home of the typewriter, the use of that machine would not be tolerated in the Foreign Office so far as communications with other nations are concerned.

Russia, Italy, Holland and Belgium employ French in their State foreign correspondence. But all communications from Secretary Hay to the Ministries of other lands are in the English language. Germany uses its own language, so does Spain. One remarkable accessory to all documents is the famous Great Seal, of which patrictic Americans are so proud. This is fixed to all important documents.

The magnificent stamp which makes the Great Seal cost 10,000 dols. The utmost precaution is taken to prevent outsiders from obtaining an impression of this Seal. The most active section of the Foreign Office is the Consular Bureau, which keeps up incessant and voluminous correspondence with the army of agents who sedulously look after Uncle Sam's business abroad.

THERE is some word of engineers in the mercantile marine of Hongkong demanding a rise of pay on similar grounds to their ship-mates the deck officers, but whether any move has yet been made by the men as a body, we are not in a position to say. The deck officers obtained a rise of from £14 to £18 per month for first mates, and from £10 to £13 for second mates (the latter asked for £14), but the third mates remain unaltered. This matter is still a subject of discussion, but the fact that very few ships at Hongkong run third mates and that those who are employed as such are mostly only temporarily so engaged makes it one of very little moment. It is probable that ere long a concession will be made.

A BOX of eggs has before now proved a very successful matrimonial agency, introductions being brought about by means of an address pencilled on an egg. In reply to a communication thus curiously conveyed, a Windsor lady has received a letter from a Canadian schoolgirl. The inscription on the egg, which was among some she bought at a local grocer's, ran: "Pearl Wright, Harrow, Ontario. Box 386. The one that gets this egg please write. I will answer." The answer to the letter thus invited is as follows: "I am going to school. Am fourteen years of age, and, glad to say, happy and cheerful. There is plenty of everything here. You don't see any beggars on the streets, as all have plenty to live on." Very properly, the egg with this curious history is being preserved, with the shell unbroken.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY).

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A SURPRISE BY BRUCE HAMILTON.

SITUATION IN THE WESTERN TRANSVAAL.

NEW ZEALAND'S HELP IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DELAREY'S MAGNANIMITY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener gives the Boer loss for the week as 11 killed, 165 prisoners and 120 surrendered.

General Bruce Hamilton has surprised General Cherry Emmett, Louis Botha's brother-in-law, East of Vryheid, killing four and capturing twenty-three, including General Emmett.

Lord Kitchener says there are already sufficient troops in Western Transvaal to deal effectively with the situation there.

LONDON, MAR 19.

Mr. Chamberlain has gratefully accepted New Zealand's offer of a tenth contingent for South Africa.

Delarey's magnanimity was opposed by a mass meeting of Boers who demanded the detention of Lord Methuen. This resulted in Lord Methuen being stopped in the R--- lines.

Another mass meeting was then held at which Delarey successfully insisted upon Lord Methuen's release.

Five out of six of Lord Methuen's staff were wounded.

RETURN OF PRINCE HENRY.

WELCOMED BY THE KAISER.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Emperor William welcomed Prince Henry at Cuxhaven to-day, on the latter's return from America and accompanied him to Kiel on board an ironclad amid salutes from the double line of ships they passed through.

THE KING AND THE LONDON POOR.

A CORONATION DINNER.

The King has signified his intention of giving a dinner to half a million of the poor of London on the occasion of his coronation. The cost of the dinner will be £30,000.

REBELLION IN CHINA.

The rebellion in Kwangsi has spread to Kwangtung and Yunnan.

After two days' fight, the Fangcheng rebels repulsed General Ma, and captured Fangcheng, killing or capturing all the Mandarins.

THE MYSORE GOLD MINING CO.

A HANDSOME DIVIDEND.

The Mysore Gold Mining Company has declared a dividend of one hundred and thirty per cent.

THE ARMY CONTRACTS.

REJECTION OF SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S MOTION.

LONDON, MAR. 19.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's motion, regarding the Army Contracts in South Africa, which was supported by Mr. Asquith and the Imperialists, was rejected by the Commons last night by 346 against 191 votes.

ROYAL SYMPATHY WITH CECIL RHODES.

Their Majesties the King and Queen have telegraphed enquiries and their sympathy to Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

A NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

The "Standard" states that a Russian four per cent. loan of nineteen and-a-half million sterling has been arranged in Germany.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI QUESTION.

During the debate in the House of Lords last night on the Wei-hai-wei question, Lord Selborne, replying to Lord Portsmouth and Mr. Goschen, said our policy was to increase our mobile force by building ships and not to waste money in bricks and mortar.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

VIRULENT REMARKS BY THE "STATESMAN."

CALCUTTA, MAR. 19.

In to-day's "Statesman" a long leading article is devoted to the review of Sir Richard Temple's career in India from the time of his entering the Civil Service in 1846 down to his becoming Lieutenant Governor in 1874, and subsequent to his departure from India in 1880.

It scathingly criticises Sir Richard Temple's administration during the whole of that period, condemning it as unjust and immoral, and so disastrous to the country that it would have been well for India had Sir Richard Temple never set foot on her shores. His career, the article says, was that simply of a self-seeker from its outset to its close and it concludes as follows: "Sir Richard Temple would have been a great man if he had been a good one. Wanting in moral greatness, he wanted everything of value and failed.")

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO MYSORE.

ARRANGEMENT FOR AN ELEPHANT DRIVE.

BANGALORE, MARCH 19.

Mr. K. Shamiengar, late of the Mysore Forest Department, has been deputed to organise Kheddah operations for the approaching visit of the Viceroy in August.

When Lord Curzon was here at the end of 1900, the operations were a failure, but Mr. Shamiengar's experience is certain to provide a successful elephant drive and capture.

THE CORONATION.

BURMA'S REPRESENTATIVE.

RANGOON, MARCH 19.

H. E. the Viceroy, on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, has selected Maung Ohn Ghine, C.I.E., to represent Burma at the Coronation celebration in London in June.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

UNVEILING OF A STATUE.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

The Viceroy to-day unveiled the statue of the late Queen-Empress in the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Commander-in-Chief, all the troops in Calcutta and neighbouring stations, and a great concourse of Europeans and natives.

The Chief Justice of Bengal as Chairman of the fund did the honours, and spoke a few words, sketching the history of the Memorial. His Excellency afterwards making an appropriate speech, in which he referred to the part the late Queen-Empress would always fill in the hearts of all sections of the community.

The statue he referred to, is the firs fruit of the greater memorial which would eventually be erected in Calcutta.

PLAGUE RITURNS.

The number of plague deaths in Indialast week rose to 25,655; Paujab reporting fifteen thousand the Bombay Presidency four thousand, N.W.P. two thousand and Bengal twelve hundred.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAR 19.

The Government of India have sanctioned the abolition of the full dress blue uniform of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. Any new mess dress is to be of the regulation pattern.

General Willcocks is appointed to the Bombay District.

The reconstruction has been sanctioned of the Rifle Ranges at Ganeshkind and Kirkee for use with Lee Metfords.

A second and a third Remount Depot are to be sent to South Africa, four British officers accompanying.

Captain Walters, 24th Bombay Infantry, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 26th Bombay Infantry, and Captain Parker, 28th Bombay Infantry, as 2nd-in-Command pro tempore, 24th Bombay Infantry.

The admission is announced of the Border Military Police and Militia, including the Khyber Rifles and the Zhob Levy Corps to the Order of Merit on the same conditions as apply to Native Officers and soldiers of the Regular Army.

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR KHANDWA.

Early yesterday morning, at Talvadya station near Khandwa, while a down goods train was shunting from one line to another, a passenger train which is reported to have come into the station against signals, collided with the goods train between the distant and the home signals. The two engines were derailed, and two wagons and several carriages were damaged. No serious injury to any passengers occurred. The line was not cleared for some hours.

ARRIVAL OF PEARL FISHERY S S MARGARITA.

THE Madras Government Pearl Fishery s. s. Margarita, 150 tons, Captain A. D. Baddeley, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Tuticorn which port she left on the 10th instant, having called at Calicut and Marmagoa. During the voyage she met with very heavy rain and squally weather, afterwards fine.

A PONDICHERRY SENSATION.

RECALL OF THE GOVERNOR.

A "cause celebre" that has been agitating French India in the south was concluded by the acquittal of the accused, Shanmoogam Moodelliar, who had been charged with bribery and corruption before a tribunal composed of three Judges and four assessors. The accused, a French subject aged 50 is a landed proprietor, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and member of the Council General. It was in his capacity as member of the Conseil that the charges of bribery and corruption were made, the indictment containing many specific instances in which he was alleged to have wrongfully, for pecuniary considerations, used his influence as a member of the Conseil General and as chief leader of the native voters. The charge was based mainly on the evidence of two "denonciateurs" who, however subsequently bolted to Hyderabad and retracted their accusations. They had 4,000 copies of the document containing this withdrawal printed and distributed through all the French settlements in India. They stated that their accusations were the result of a political conspiracy, one aim of which was the disenfranchisement of the native voters, and they accused nine persons, including the Governor, of being concerned in the plot. Meanwhile the member for Pondicherry had been making a commotion in the Chamber, and the French Government ordered M. Rodier, Governor of Pondicherry, home by wire, and refused even to permit him a day's delay to arrange his affairs or pack up properly. Pondicherry politics are usually quaint and mixed, but the last developement had been more misteriously mixed than ordinary.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail":—The trial of Mr. Shunmoogam Moodelliar, a Member of the Conseil-General and local political boss lasted for 11 days, from the 3rd to the 14th Instant, the sittings taking place daily from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 2-30 p.m. to 6 p.m. out of some 40 to 50 original items of charge, the indictment retained only 4 principal counts. The first alleged that at the end of 1898 accused took a bribe of Rs. 500 in consideration of influencing the Conseil General to make a certain concession to the tobacco and betel renter. The second alleged that at the end of 1899 accused received Rs. 300 for a similar service in connection with the Karikal salt supply. The third alleged that in 1900 accused received Rs. 927 for a similar service in connection with the abkari contract. And the fourth alleged that in 1901 accused received Rs. 500 for inducing the Conseil General to pass an order about an irrigation channel. The trial was conducted by 3 Judges and 4 Assessors. The Court was crowded every day, and general satisfaction was manifested when the accused was unanimously acquitted. The fact remains, that Mr. Shunmoogam Moodelliar was kept in prison nearly four months, one of which was passed "au Secret" (i.e. in close confinement) although he was only awaiting trial. The idea at first was that the accused would be kept in durance vile, until the June Sessions, so that he would not be at liberty to "boss" the local election to the French Chamber in May, but this was successfully frustrated, and there can be no doubt now that the present Deputy will again be re-elected under M. Shunmoogam Moodelliar's auspices. Whether M. Shunmoogam Moodelliar will be able to obtain any satisfaction for the indignities and sufferings that he has undergone since his arrest and imprisonment, remains too be seen, but there can be no doubt that the official world of Pondicaerry will continue to be agitated for some time longer by what has Locally become known as "L'Affair." The Government in Paris will probably see the advisability of sending out a strong Governor to put everything straight once more.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mombassa left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macneil arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s. s. Anna Golek from Trieste left Suez for Karachi on the 18th inst.

The same Co.'s Chartered s. s. Korana from Trieste arrived at Karachi on the 18th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Sarats quiet.

Good Bhowngaggar 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2 ex.
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	103
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	64 5-8
Bar Silver	24 15-16

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTRODUCTION OF THE BUDGET.

A BIG SURPLUS.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 19.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council to-day, replying to Sri Ram Bahadur, Mr. Ibbetson explained that though no rules upon the subject existed, it had for many years been the policy of Government to discourage the purchase by Native Princes and Chiefs of immoveable property in British territory since such possession made them subject to the Courts, but exemptions had from time to time been permitted.

Replying to Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Ibbetson said Government did not consider any change in law was required in connection with the liability of zamindars for the acts of their agents.

Sir Edward Law then read the financial statement, which will be found in a Special Supplement published with this issue.

The remainder of the business transacted was formal.

It included the introduction of a measure to abolish the Pandhari tax in the Central Provinces, a small local imposition which altogether brings in a microscopic revenue, introduction of a measure to enable the new name for the North-West Provinces to be adopted, and the introduction of a measure to empower local Governments to insist upon such provision being made as may prevent the stranding without means in foreign countries of acrobats and others taken for purposes of public entertainment from India.

SUMMARY OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The following is the Financial Summary prepared by Mr. J. C. Finlay, the Financial Secretary. The full text of Sir E. F. Law's statement is given in a special supplement with to-day's issue:—

In the Budget Estimate of March last, the cash balance in the treasuries on the 1st of April 1901 was taken at about 16,23 lakhs, and it was expected that, with a rupee loan of two crores and a payment of two crores to the Gold Reserve Fund, the year would close with a balance of 15,75 lakhs. The actual cash balance on the 1st of April last was less than the estimated amount by about 34 lakhs: the loan of the year was reduced by a crore: the arrear payment to the Gold Reserve Fund was increased by about 75 lakhs: and disbursements as a whole largely exceed the Budget Estimate; it is nevertheless now expected that the closing balance on the 31st of March 1902 will be 18,07 lakhs. The bulk of the

REMARKABLE IMPROVEMENT

in the cash resources of the Government of India occurs in the "Excess of Revenue over the Expenditure charged to Revenue," and in the Charge to Provincial Balances (line 9). The increase in the excess of Revenue over Expenditure charged to Revenue is due to the large and general improvement in Revenue which has already been explained. The charge to Provincial Balances was estimated at about 27 lakhs in the Budget: it is now expected that instead of being reduced to this extent, the Provincial Balances will be increased by 1,83 lakhs; of this difference about 39 lakhs is due to the special contributions made to the Provincial Revenues of certain Provinces in the Revised Estimate, as explained in a paragraph above; and the remainder is due partly to the usual savings on the expenditure grants, but chiefly to the improvement in the revenues.

Other prominent features on a comparison of the Revised and the Budget Estimates of the current year are (1) an increase of about 1,28 lakhs in the issues on account of the recoverable expenditure in India in connection with the China Expeditionary Force, and the War in South Africa; (2) a decrease of about 1,00 lakhs in the advances to Indian Railways by Railway Companies working State Railways, and (3) an increase exceeding 98 lakhs in the net disbursements on account of loans made by the Government. Part of this last increase is in the loans to agriculturists, it having been found necessary during the course of the year to increase the liberal provision made on this account in the Budget Estimate by about 22 lacks, chiefly for loans in the famine-stricken districts of the Bombay Presidency; the Budget provision for loans to Native States has also been largely exceeded, the failure of the rains in the Native States of the Bombay Presidency and of Rajputana having increased considerably the demands for loans from the Government: His Highness the Nizam also drew in the current year 30 lakhs of the two crore loan made to him which was expected to be fully disbursed in 1900-1901.

On the Receipt side, the Revised Estimate includes over 62 lakhs on account of the profit on the rupee coinage of the current year transferred to the Gold Reserve Fund, and under Outgoings there is a charge of 3,37 lakhs approximately on account of payments of gold made from the treasury cash balances to the Fund for remittance to, and investment in, England. Of this amount, slightly less than 274 3-4 lakhs were due to the Gold Reserve Fund on account of the profit on the coinage of 1900-1901, and provision was made in the Budget Estimate for a payment of 2 crores during the current year. The marked improvement in the Government cash balances in India, however, admitted of the whole liability being cleared off. In future as the profits will be paid to the Gold Reserve Fund as they accrue, the transactions of the Fund will no longer affect the Ways and Means Estimates of the Government as the receipts and charges will balance each other. The figures relating to the transactions, will, however, continue to be shown separately, as in the foregoing table, for the information of the public.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

The Revised Estimate of Receipts in India includes an entry of nearly 5 lakhs on account of silver purchased in England, the corresponding entry in the table being £2,900 only. The small charge included in the Home Estimates represents incidental charges in connection with the purchases of last year; the larger entry under Receipts in the India Estimates includes an adjustment of 4 1-2 lakhs on account of an outstanding balance on the 31st of March 1901 in the remittance account between England and India.

A similar difference occurs between the Home and Indian Revised Estimates in connection with the remittances of Gold made to London otherwise than on account of investments of the Gold Reserve Fund. As explained a remittance of £500,000 in gold was made in July last, when the demand for Council Bills threatened to fall off. This was the only remittance made from India during the current year; but the Home Estimates also include the proceeds of a remittance made in March last, which however, did not reach London till after the close of 1900-1901.

1901-1902 RUPEE LOAN.

A probable rupee loan of 2 crores was announced in the last Financial Statement with the usual reservation as to the liberty of the Government to vary the programme, if necessary. The satisfactory progress of the revenue during the first quarter and the prospects for the remainder of the year made it apparent that it would not be necessary to borrow as large an amount, and in July last, the Government announced a 3 1-2 per cent. rupee loan of one crore only. Tenders were opened on the 14th of August last, and the results of the loan were as follows:—

Month of Issue.	Amount tendered	Amount accepted.	Average rate of accepted tenders.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
August 1901	5,45,58,13)	1,03,70, 00	97 4 10

The only transaction in India in connection with Temporary Debt was the payment to the Gwalior Darbar of Rs. 45,29,000 the amount of the temporary loan mentioned in paragraph 290 of the last Financial Statement. This payment was made on the 31st of August 1901.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The payments in India on account of the Secretary of State's ordinary drawings of Council Bills are now estimated at 25,12 lakhs, or about 12 lakhs less than the amount entered in the Budget Estimate. This decrease, in spite of an increase in the drawings of £100,000, is due to larger outstandings of bills at the end of the year. As already explained it is expected that further sales of Bills aggregating £1,939,000 will be made in connection with the withdrawal to London of the balance of the Gold Reserve Fund which has not already been remitted in Gold to the Secretary of State. The estimated receipts on this account in England are entered in the Estimates.

The corresponding outgoings in India do not appear in the Indian Ways and Means Estimates, as the accounts of the transactions and balances of the Gold Reserve Fund are maintained outside the treasury accounts of the Government of India. In addition to the sales of Council Bills, and taking the place of an equivalent amount of them, a remittance of £500,000 was made to the Secretary of State in gold as above mentioned.

1902-1903, MAIN FEATURES.

The year 1902-1903 is expected to open with a cash balance of about 18,07 lakhs and the surplus of Revenue in India is estimated at 28,08 lakhs. The expenditure chargeable to the Provincial Balances of the Local Governments is estimated at 2,05 lakhs, and the Capital outlay on State Railways and Irrigation Works at about 5,73 lakhs. Of this charge for Capital expenditure, a sum of 3,30 lakhs is, however counterbalanced by the anticipated receipts on account of the Capital of Railway Companies working State lines in India, the transactions of which in England are treated as remittances to India in the Home accounts and estimates. The disbursements on account of the Secretary of State's sales of Bills on India are taken at 25,26 lakhs, and it is estimated that the payments on account of the War in South Africa and the China Force will amount to 67 lakhs. The transactions in connection with the issue and repayment of loans made by the Government are expected to result in a net outgoing of 51 lakhs, liberal provision having been made for the grant of such loans in those parts of the country where distress prevails. Inclusive of the Deposit and other Remittance transactions of the year, the net outgoings from the treasuries in India are placed at 4,13 1-2 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, of which it is expected that about 81 1-2 lakhs will be counterbalanced by an increase in the Unfunded Debt consisting principally of Savings Bank Deposits. A rupee loan of one and-a-half crore is entered in the Estimates. The balance of the net expenditure it is proposed to meet by a reduction of 1,82 lakhs in the cash balances.

SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

The following table gives the details of the transactions of Savings Banks during the last few years and the estimated transactions for 1901-1902 and 1902-1903:—

Year.	Net additions to deposits, cash.	Interest.	Total addition.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	54,89,000	33,94,000	88,83,000
1893-94	17,99,000	30,80,000	54,79,000
1894-95	—8,45,000	29,70,000	21,25,000
1895-96	24,77,000	33,85,000	58,62,000
1896-97	—35,11,000	34,96,000	—21,45,000
1897-98	—55,71,000	34,70,000	—33,01,000
1898-99	—8,84,000	32,29,000	23,45,000
1899-1900	1,40,000	34,48,000	34,88,000
1900-1901	19,44,000	34,54,000	54,24,00
1901-1902, Budget	30,33,000	34,46,000	67,79,000
1901-1902, Revised	42,06,000	36,88,000	78,94,000
1902-1903, Budget	34,80,000	39,12,000	73,92,000

The Savings Bank Accounts consist mainly of the Post Office Banks, but the transactions of the various departmental Provident Funds and the Regimental Savings Banks are also included.

The Government of India have recently decided to close the Regimental Savings Banks with effect from the 1st of April 1902 allowing depositors who transfer their accounts to the Post Office Saving Bank the higher rate of interest authorized by the rules of the Military Savings Bank.

In preparing the Budget Estimate of the current year, a net deposit into the Post Office Savings Banks of 20 lakhs, apart from interest, was assumed; the transactions of the first eight months of the year resulted in a net increase in the deposits of nearly 49 lakhs, and allowing for withdrawals usually made in the closing months of the year, it is now expected that there will be an increase in the net deposits of over 35 lakhs on account of the Post Office Banks.

In the Budget Estimate of 1902-1903, a net deposit of 25 lakhs, apart from interest, is anticipated.

LOANS BY GOVERNMENT.

The transactions in connection with the issue and repayment of Government loans were originally expected to result in a net receipt of 9 lakhs, but, according to the Revised Estimate, the net disbursements during the current year will amount to 89 lakhs. It has already been explained that the bulk of this increase is due to larger demands for loans to Native States and to agriculturists by reason of the failure of the rains in parts of India. The Budget Estimate provides for gross disbursements aggregating 181 lakhs, of which 57 lakhs is the provision for agricultural loans in Bombay and the Punjab, 50 lakhs, a lump provision, for unforeseen requirements, and 28 lakhs the anticipated demand for loans to Native States in Bombay. The estimated net disbursements are reduced by recoveries of principal, while the proceeds of recoveries on account of outstanding loans are taken at the high figure of 130 lakhs in the Budget Estimate, the famine of 1900-1901 having necessitated the grant of specially large Government loans.

NEW RUPEE LOAN.

According to the programme now announced, it is the intention of the Government of India to raise a new loan in India of a crore and-a-half, but full liberty is reserved, as usual, to vary the programme, as now announced, to any extent that may be considered desirable.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE RAGHAVJEE NANJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices. His Lordship granted leave to amend the schedule to extend the interim order.

RE ALLADIN JAFFERBHOY AND ANOTHER

Mr Davar, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted an extension for three months.

RE GORDHANDI MEGHJEE.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, which was granted.

RE MAHOMED GANNY.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Hajee Osman Abs, applied that the on ne of his client be inserted in the schedule as a creditor. Mr. Davar for the insolvent, said the Official Assignee had enquired into the claim, and counsel thought that the creditor could not be put down in the schedule for an imaginary sum. Counsel had, however, no objection to the matter standing over. His lordship adjourned the hearing until the 11th June next.

RE KHIMJI JAIRAM NARANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Kalianjee and Meghjee Jairam, applied for a rule calling upon the petitioning creditors, Buttonsey Virjee and Co., to show cause why the examination of the witnesses should not be allowed to stand over till the disposal of the suit filed in the High Court against the insolvents' estate. His lordship granted the rule, making it returnable this day fortnight.

RE FERRAIRA JOSEPH BRAIZE.

The Official Assignee informed the court in the matter of this insolvency that the insolvent was carrying on business under a name likely to lead the public to believe that he was carrying on the business of the old concern. His lordship warned the insolvent and ordered him not to use or circulate any paper or document or thing calculated to lead any person to believe that he was carrying on the business of the old concern.

RE EDWARD SEYMORE HALT.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, applied for extension of time to file his schedule. The Clerk of the Court informed his lordship that the Official Assignee had consented to the time being extended for three months. His lordship extended the time as applied for.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Macandas Prayjee; Mahomed Ismail Cutchee; Pandurang Mahadeo Kate; Aga Hajee Mehdi Hajee Kazmi; Arde Benjamin Karaikar; and Bhagwandas Natau Thakar.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

DURING the week ending the 8th instant, the prices of the staple food-grains slightly rose in Kaira, the Panch Mahals, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Dharwar; elsewhere they fell.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures during the week ending the 8th instant, is appended. The numbers relieved are compared below with those of the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.
Workers	156,577	195,901
Dependants	9,795	10,760
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	34,279	39,593
Total	232,951	245,754

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have decreased in Khandesh by 272, in Belgaum by 128, in Bijapur by 111 and in Ahmednagar by 44; while they have increased in the other districts as follows:—Kaira, 3,107; Panch Mahals, 553; Ahmednagar, 1,177; Surat, 273; Sholapur, 747; and Broach, 126. The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief have increased in all districts except Ahmednagar, Broach and Khandesh, where they have slightly decreased. The works of improving the Nagar-Paithan road and constructing the Musalwadi Tank in Ahmednagar were opened during the week. One large work in Bijapur was closed, and one poor-house was opened at Jhalod in the Panch Mahals District.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Hall of the Municipality, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, presiding. There were present, Mr. James Macdonald, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Mr. G. Lund, Mr. Munmohondas Ramji, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhay Visram and Mr. H. G. Gell.

EXTENSION OF CAVEL.

The Committee considered the following report of their sub-committee on the proposal to acquire a property at Cavel. The sub-committee in their report stated that after inspecting the property which belonged to Mr. Gunpat Mahadeo, they came to the conclusion that it was desirable that it should be acquired as the acquisition of several other properties lying within the lines of the proposed road through Cavel had already been sanctioned, and after the acquisition of this property was sanctioned only a few more properties would remain to be acquired to make the road clear through Girgaum Road to Kalbadevi Road.

On the motion of Mr. Munmohundas Ramji, it was resolved that the report be approved and adopted and forwarded to the Corporation with the recommendation of the Standing Committee that under the circumstances stated, approval be given to the acquisition of the property in question.

TANSA DUCT.

The Committee next considered the report made by their sub-committee on the proposal to strengthen by means of tie-rods certain portions of the Tansa Duct at Bhandup. The Committee in their report stated:—The portions of the Duct proposed to be strengthened are those on either side of the Duct which gave way on the 19th of February 1901. They are stated to have been weakened by the breach, and it is proposed to strengthen them by fixing tie-rods, 10 feet apart, to the wall of the Duct at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,054, which it is proposed to meet from the unspent balance of Rs. 4,43l out of the grant of Rs. 12,000 sanctioned by Corporation Resolution dated the 18th March 1901, for repairs to the Duct which had collapsed. After careful personal inspection of the portions of the Duct proposed to be strengthened the Committee are of opinion that the Duct can be more effectively strengthened by buttressing it with rubble-stone filling then by binding it with tie-rods. A small part of it has already been so buttressed, and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works' original proposal was to buttress the whole, and, as he proposed the tie-rods only because he found that the saving on the grant for repairing the burst was sufficient to provide dry rubble-walling for about 200 feet only out of the 800 feet of Duct which it was desirable to strengthen. From the copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer it will, however, be seen that the cost of buttressing, as now estimated, will be within the amount of the saving, and the Sub-Committee therefore beg to recommend the work for sanction.

The report was approved and adopted and it was resolved to forward it to the Corporation with the recommendation that sanction be given to an expenditure of 4,470 for the proposed repair.

BOMBAY WATER SUPPLY.

The following report made by Dr. C. H. Cayley, Divisional Health Officer, No 1 Divison on the Bombay water supply, for the month of February was adopted:—

The water from the Tansa Lake is very free from organic matter and is of good quality. There is no increase in the amount of organic matter in the Vehar water and this water continues to be of good quality. The sample of water taken from the Tulsi Lake itself was free from smell and contained considerably less organic matter than was present in the water from the Lake in the corresponding month of last year. During the passage of the water along the main to Malabar Hill an increase in the amount of organic matter took place, and in addition the water was slightly coloured and was given a faint smell. In the middle of the month the scraper was passed through the main. Samples of water were taken from the different sluices during or after the passage of the scraper down the main. These samples contained varying amounts of a black sediments in the form of scales and a fine powder. These scales and the powder were found to consist of oxide of iron covered with a black coating of sulphide of iron from which hydrogen sulphide gas could be evolved in large quantities by the addition of hydrochloric acid. In the interstices of these scales large numbers of the lower forms of vegetable growths such as algæ diatoms, confervæ etc., could be seen under the microscope. A sample of water was taken from the main about a week after the scraper had been passed through, when it was found that the sediment had disappeared, and that there was no sulphide of iron present, although traces of ammonia, but the effects of the disturbance of the internal lining of the pipes were still present as shown by some discoloration of the water and the presence of a slight smell of hydrogen sulphide. These will probably pass off as the daily flow of water along the main removes all matter that had been disturbed by the passage of the scraper. As was to be expected the result of the passage of the scraper along the main was first increased to the number of Bacteria found in the water—as bacteria were present in considerable numbers in the interstices of the scales removed from the pipes. In a little over a week after the scraper had been removed the numbers of the Bacteria were reduced to less than were present before the passage of the scraper. It appears probable that when the full effects of the scraping of the pipe are attained that a considerable improvement in the state of the Tulsi water will result."

STANDING COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

The Committee recorded a resolution of Government General Department, re-appointing Mr. H. G. Gell and Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram C. I. E. to be members of the Standing Committee for the ensuing year.

METER QUESTION.

The committee further considered the letter from the Commissioner reporting as to whether there was any objection to meters fixed to bungalows and other buildings being placed in all cases placed within the compounds of the buildings.

On the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote it was resolved that the letter be recorded and that the Commissioner be informed that the Standing Committee would be glad if a house owner, whose meter was placed outside his compound, was supplied with a positive meter on hire or purchase, if he wished to place it inside his compound.

The Committee after transacting some other business adjourned.

AHMEDABAD CONVENT SCHOOL

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Tuesday, says:—The Distribution of Prizes in the new Convent Hall at Ahmedabad took place on Wednesday, March 12th, Mr. S. L. Batchelor, I. C.S., District and Sessions Judge presided on the occasion, and distributed the prizes. Although the building had not been completed, the hall above was very prettily decorated. The stage especially was most picturesque with its scenery lit up by the incandescent light.

The evening's proceedings began by an overture played with great precision, and the several pieces of music subsequently given were rendered in a state that fully notified the careful training of the pianists. A piece played on the mandoline and piano by Misses Wadia and Fardoonji respectively elicited great applause. The Hoop Drill, Wand Drill, and Boys' Physical Drill were performed with great dexterity, and in perfect time to the accompaniments of the piano. The Dialogue "The Three Rabbits" was very amusing, and Masters Doyle, Nanavatty, Davar, and McIntyre deserve great credit for their eloquence and natural demeanour.

The second part of the programme was a drama entitled "Ernscliffs Hall." The young ladies who took part are to be credited for their performance, but "Countess Morcland," Miss Thomas and "Annette" her little maid, Miss M. Doyle prominently distinguished themselves.

The Rev. Father Einsiedler read the report of the school. When the Daughters of the Cross took charge of the school in November 1899, 36 pupils presented themselves. This number has increased until there are now on the roll 111 pupils. At the end of last year 53 pupils passed out of 67 presented at the examination held by the Educational Inspector, N. D.

Mr. Batchelor congratulated the sisters on the grand success of their work, and invited all present to join in the same, for he said the perfection of the evening's entertainment was due to the careful training of the children by the sisters.

The parents, friends, and benefactors who gathered together for the first time in the new Convent Hall, were surprised and pleased to see so marked an improvement in the education of the children.

While thanking the sisters for their untiring zeal and devotedness in their work, Ahmedabad public wish them and the school success and prosperity.

The following was the programme of the evening's entertainment:—

Welcome Song	The Convent Choir
Address	Miss Doyle
Song	"Musical Band"—The Juvenile Choir
Dialogue	"The three rabbits"—Masters Doyle, Nanavaty, Davar and McIntyre
Song	"O'er the Hill O'er the Dale"—The Convent Choir
"Graciff Hall", a Drama in three Acts was enacted by the Misses Thomas, Fardunji, Mackintyre and Doyle.	
Prologue	Miss A Magee
Music between the Scenes	
Duet (Mandoline and Piano, The Misses Wadia and Fardunji	
Quadrille	"Canary Bird"—The Misses Wadia Thomas and Fardunji

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

A NEW GYMNASIUM.

OPENING BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, the Governor of Bombay, presided yesterday at the prize distribution of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road, and also formally opened the gymnasium which has been recently added to this handsome pile of buildings. The Anjuman-i-Islam has been the seat of Mahomedan education in Western India for the past forty years. In the new Karim Free Library Hall, which now forms part of the building, a large company, thoroughly representative of the Moslem community, assembled. The Hon. Mr. Justice Budrudin Tayabjee, the president of the Anjuman, of course could not attend the ceremony, he being absent on leave in Europe. The duty of receiving His Excellency Lord Northcote, therefore devolved upon Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim, the vice president, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and other members of the committee. The grounds of the Anjuman-i-Islam were tastefully and gaily decorated. The new gymnasium stands between the High School building, and the Haji Ismail Sayani Boarding House, and it has been constructed and equipped at the expense of Mr. Haji Ismail Goolmahomed. A part of the cost of the maintenance of the new institution will, however, be borne by Mr. M. H. Makba, who has made a permanent annual grant of Rs. 250 towards this end. There is not the slightest doubt that the students of the Anjuman-I-Islam will greatly benefit by Mr. Makba's munificence.

His Excellency Lord Northcote, who was accompanied by Capt Wood as A.-D.-C.; Mr. Du Boulay, privats secretary; and the Honourable Mr. Giles, Director of Public Education, was received at the entrance of the institution by Mr. Karimbhai Ibrahim, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visbram, Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr. Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. M. H. Shirazee, Mr. Haji Yusuf, Mr. Haji Mahomed, Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam, Mr. Cumruddin, Mr. Ahamed bhai, Khan Bahadur Moosabhai, Mr. F. Alli, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin (Hon. Secretary), Mr. M. H. Makba, Mr. Haji Ismail Goolmahomed and other members of the committee. At the entrance of the institution His Excellency was photographed, and afterwards he inspected the new Gymnasium and the Haji Ismail Sabani Boarding House.

His Excellency having taken his seat in the hall Mr. Karimabhai Ibrahim said: Your Excellency and Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure and delight that I accord you a hearty welcome to the Anjuman-i-Islam Hall on behalf of the managing committee, as well as on behalf of the Mahomedan community generally. I am sorry our worthy President, Mr. Justice Budrudin Tayabjee being away on leave in Europe, is absent to-day. But it is a matter of gratification to us that His Excellency, in spite of multifarious uduties should make it convenient to grace this occasion with his presence.

THE REPORT.

The Committee's report of the Madrasi-Anjuman-i-Islam, was then read by the Hon. Secretary. The following are the extracts:—

We have the honour to submit the following report of the work and progress of the Madrasa-i-Anjuman-i-Islam, since the last meeting held on the 28th of March 1899, at which his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, had kindly presided. We are glad to say that the period under review has been one of advancement and progress. You will remember that we commenced our institution in 1880 as a mere Middle School with a Head Master and two Teachers and about 50 pupils on the rolls, but very soon afterwards that is in 1882 an A. V. Standard IV, in 1885 A. V. Standard V and VI had to be added finally developing into a High School in 1894. Since then we have added to it a laboratory for scientific instruction, a small reference library for the use of the School Staff in memory of the late Mr. C. Tyabji, our first President and Mr. Jairaj Peerbhoy, who rendered such valuable assistance in rasing subscriptions for the Madrasa building fund. In 1899 owing to the munificence of Mr. Kazi Abdul Karim we were able to establish the Karimiah Library located in this very Hall at a cost of about Rs. 15,000. In the last report we had held out hopes of the addition of a good boarding house to our

should be of great value in this respect, you are heartily to be congratulated on the opening of your new Hostel, for it is of the utmost advantage to boys to live together constantly and make friends early in life even though that process involved from time to time some of these school-boy strifes which are seldom serious or lasting amongst the young. And the advantage to teachers of having the boys collected under one roof, where an eye can be kept on them at any time is too manifest to require me to dilate thereon. Your educational reports are also distinctly promising; and commendations, from such gentlemen as Messrs. Kirkham, Giles Prior, and Covernton, are testimonials not to be lightly esteemed. I feel confident you will strive to merit even higher eulogies in the future. (Cheers.) Bombay has suffered much of late years through plague, famine and hard business times. But we hope and believe they will pass away; and so enable the people of this Presidency to set to work resolutely to regain our former prosperity. One principal means of so doing is to maintain and even improve upon our pre-eminent educational position amongst Indian Provinces. It is pleasant to notice increasing interest in teaching amongst the Mahomedans of Sind—do not let us lay behind them in Bombay. You boys have good schools, able teachers, and a generous body of enlightened patrons, it behoves you to show yourselves worthy of your advantages. Those who have grown to manhood may be asked to remember that kindness and benevolence to our fellow-men is a tend common to every form of religion. What truer kindness can there be than that which by generous contributions of the necessary means places in the hands of the young the education necessary to unable them to carve out their own paths in life; so as to be able hereafter to help their fellow-men in their turn. I trust and hope that I may have the pleasure of seeing a great development of study amongst the Mahomedans of this Presidency before my term of office here expires; and in such a revival I am confident the Anjuman-i-Islam will play an honourable, and a prominent part. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

A VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. K. M. Syani in proposing a vote of thank to H. E. the Governor said that the Mahomedan community were much obliged by his Excellency's gracious presence that evening and to distribute the prizes to students, and declaring the Gymnasium open, and last though not least in having addressed to the assembly very encouraging remarks and offering valuable advice to them. Ever since his Excellency had assumed the administration of the Presidency, both his Excellency and his noble consort, whom they all hoped to see return to India in full vigour and health, had taken a deep interest in all measures that were likely to promote the welfare and well-being of the people entrusted to his Excellency the Governor's care. (Cheers). Their Excellencies had not only their personal exertions, advice, and by their taking a part in all noble functions, endeavoured to promote the welfare of the people, but what was unprecedented in the history of this Presidency, they both put their hands deep into their pockets, and had helped various charitable institutions with their benefactions (Cheers). His Excellency's deep interest in the education of Mahomedans was of course manifest. Only within a week—last Thursday in fact—H. E. was graciously pleased to attend the Mahomedan Conference and to encourage the movement and wish it success. On that occasion, indeed His Excellency declared how deeply he rejoiced in the success of the Mahomedan community and in the revival of their education and general welfare, and how he was encouraging them in the same way. The Mahomedan and other communities in the Bombay Presidency had very great cause to be thankful for the kindly interest which His Excellency was displaying in them. (Applause)

The proposition was carried with acclamation.

In reply His Excellency said: Ladies and Gentlemen,—If you think you really owe me a debt of gratitude to-day shall be more than repaid if you give the students a whole holiday to-morrow. (Applause)

Three cheers for His Excellency were then lustily given and His Excellency having been garlanded the company dispersed.

NATIVE CHRISTIANS.

AMONG the varied things that can attract the attention of mankind, among the countless things that can come within the compass of human activity, there are few subjects so sweet or so sacred as the progress of a people. Now, the Christians of India are the proteges of Europe. Long before the seapire of Lusitania was snatched by Britannia they were brought under the influence of European civilisation. For centuries Europe has employed talent for them and spent treasure over them with unstinted prodigality. No help was denied to them. No allurement was withheld from them. With these exceptional facilities, it might reasonably be expected that they should be the premier people in India. Nevertheless, if we look around us, it is impossible to contemplate with complaisance, their present pitiable condition. The martial spirit which once prompted them to organize militias or declare war against their rulers and be expelled for their pluck, seems to be fast forsaking them. In intellectual and commercial pursuits, they never lead, and seldom follow. Instead of being in the van of progress, they are missed even at the tailend. They appear to be tatooed with the marks of European tutelage. But tutelage is a millstone that drags one downwards, and the only effective resistance must come from within. There are over a million indigenous Christians capable of coalescing into a Christian Commonwealth that would compare favourably with the late lamented Republic of Transvaal, or the new-born Commonwealth of Australia. But they are scattered throughout the land into impotent sections without cohesion or organization. If, therefore, we are not content to continue to remain lowly mushrooms, but desire to grow into mighty cedars, the first desideratum is organization for all Indian Christians. "Utopias are only premature truths," says Lamartine; but we trust there is no occasion for dismal pessimism. We are cognizant of the difficulty of the task, but we also realize its possibility. All that is wanted is energy and enthusiasm, the twin demi-gods that can accomplish wonders. The horse-power of these forces cannot be measured by cold calculations, but by results only. The benefit of organisation is patent. "Ten united win where ten thousand fail." The most formidable foes are, of course, apathy and indolence. The wages of indolence is perdition.

It is hardly necessary to state that organisation will enable us to exchange views, acquaint ourselves of the doings of one another and give us stability, and thus render it possible for us to take our proper part in the political regeneration of our country. Christians need not be told that to work for the welfare of one's country is a sacred duty. There is no instance in the annals of the world more full of pathos than the tragic end of the shepherd-girl of Orleans, the saintly Joan of Arc. Our non-Christian fellow-countrymen are labouring strenuously and marching onwards to the meridian of glory. Shall we skulk behind, or shall we be found in the forefront of the movement? There are many grievances in which we share the feelings of Hindus and Mosiems. Our co-operation will not only be welcomed by them, but also by our rulers. The loyalty of Christians is never doubted nor questioned. If then our views coincide with the views of our Hindu or Mahomedan countrymen, it may help to remove the suspicion with which political agitation and political grievances are sometimes regarded by Government. If our views do not coincide with theirs it will strengthen the hands of Government.

The interests of all Indians are identical. Personal or communal interest must be subordinated to national interests. Where Christian interests are in conflict with non-Christian interests, truth ought to be our compass, justice our armour. Combination will give us strength and enable us to make ourselves felt.

We shall be glad if gentlemen de iroas of taking an active part in forming an organization, would communicate with us. If we find there is a sufficient number of workers we shall arrange for a provisional Committee to draw up rules and regulations. This Committee can then hold a public meeting to inaugurate the movement. Enterprises of great moments have begun in trifles, and can be wrecked by trifles. This apparent paradox is in fact an axiom. We would request all who can help us by giving publicity to this article to do so. The Anglo-Indian and Vernacular Press outside India will do us a favour if they find some space in their columns for the article. Above all, we earnestly appeal to our own Christian countrymen to make an energetic and an enthusiastic effort. "The world belongs to the energetic," said Emerson. The power of enthusiasm can move mountains. It is in India's sacred cause. Neither Christians nor Christianity can command respect till we elevate our co-religionists, and work shoulder to shoulder with all Indians in the arduous task of the political regeneration of India, remembering always that

"God is our guide, no swor is we draw,
We kindle not war's battle-fires;
By union, justice, reason, law,
We claim the birthright of our sires."—

* Bombay Weekly Echo."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

SANTOS DUMONT'S RIVAL.

THE VICTOR HUGO FETE.

EVILS OF THE TURF.

PARIS, FEB. 27.

PROVINCIAL and foreign delegations visited on Thursday the tomb of Victor Hugo in the Pantheon. They had great difficulty in reaching it, as the vaulted passages, which are labyrinthine, are undergoing repair, and were only lighted by caretakers, with old-fashioned lanterns. The tomb itself was not in such darkness as the rest of the crypt, it being partly lighted from above. It was beautifully dressed out with flowers by the poet's grand-daughter, "Jeanne," now Madame Hugo-Charcot. She performed that pious and loving task on Tuesday. A deputation of Sokols brought a magnificent wreath of silver gilt laurel, the tribute of admiration of the city of Prague. M. Serb, Mayor of Prague, placed this ex-voto offering in the name of that Royal city on the sarcophagus of the greatest poet of humanity. The night fete was spoiled by rain. However, compensation will be given on Sunday, when the children of the Board Schools and the pupils of the Municipal Lycees are to file past the bust that has been set up in the Place des Vosges, formerly the Place Royale. Victor Hugo resided there for many years previous to the Revolution of 1848. At the Trocadero there will be a grand popular matinee litteraire et musicale, under the auspices of the Minister of Public Instruction, to which only members of "the popular Universities" of Paris and its suburbs, their professors, and the friends of the latter are to be admitted. These "Universities" are simply the night-classes at Mayoralties. They will see in the chair M. Anatole France, and beside him M. Paul Meurice, the almost life-long disciple of Victor Hugo, and a man of the sweetest and most venerable presence. In the way of dramatic and lyric artists there will be only the first-rate ones. Foreigners who are not bitten with the enthusiasm of the hour will understand it. To begin with, one must know French well enough to think and dream in it to feel French poetry. But it is easier for a foreigner at home in the French language to feel Victor Hugo than the classic authors, save perhaps some things in Corneille and the comedies of Moliere. There is a breath of nature in Victor Hugo's lyrics that brings them home to people of all countries. He expresses himself according to the promptings of his own personality, kicking aside the conventionalities that authors writing to please a refined Court and aristocracy had established. Another secret of the hold he has taken on France is that one always feels there is strong character behind his pen.

The evils of the turf are not confined to the shores of England. The betting craze is possibly still more rampant in France, some months ago the President of an assize court addressing a Paris jury, said to that not a session passed, but prisoners were sent penal servitude whose career of crime originated in losses on the turf. He added that it was every citizen's duty to wage war against this social evil. The occasion which called forth this remark from the Bench was wonderfully like that of the Liverpool Bank frauds. The prisoner, a man of 50, had been employed for 20 years as ledger clerk by a firm of ironfounders. He was married, was the father of a family, and supported an aged, helpless mother, whose appearance in court, wringing her hands and uttering inarticulate cries, moistened the eyes of the jury. The clerk had fallen into the hands of two betting touts, who, as Maitre Henri Robert, counsel for the defence, said, would have been more in their place in the dock than in the witness-box. The prisoner lost a few hundred francs to start with, and thought to recoup it by making false entries in the books. The fraud succeeded. Very likely at this early stage he intended to refund the sum, but the touts returned to him with more certain tips, and after some weeks his visits to them were so frequent that cabmen in the district got to know him, and used to stop in front of the iron foundry on the chance of picking him up. The touts persuaded him that his interest was to give them discretionary orders. On one occasion, he directed them to put his money on a particular horse. The horse won, but he was not paid anything, on the plea that the bookmaker had thought the order too risky a one, and determined for his client's sake not to execute it. "And did not that answer somewhat shake your confidence in the bookmaker?" asked the Judge. "No," replied the prisoner. The prisioner's defalcations amounted to £8,000, from which he gained practically nothing. He made all the restitution he could, to the amount of a few hundred pounds, and for this reason, no doubt, the jury acquitted him on the more serious count of forgery, although he had pleaded guilty, and a sentence was passed of two years' imprisonment. In Paris the facilities for betting are so great owing to illicit "pari mutuel" agencies that any office-boy or telegraph messenger may find himself tempted to risk a fivepenny-bit on a race. The "pari mutuel," or sweepstakes system, is established on French racecourses as a monopoly under Government licence. Hundreds of touts flourish by undertaking business on commission for the "pari mutuel." Their trade is illicit, and they are hunted down by the police, but their profits are so great that no punishment is a deterrent. The "pari mutuel" takes a 10 per cent. commission on winnings. The agents, when they are honest, take another 10 per cent., and the publicans and hairdressers who often act as touts for these agents another 5 per cent. A law was passed last year making it an offence for newspaper editors to publish advertisements of tipsters. These gentlemen had for some years past establish their headquarters at Brussels Flushing, Dover, and London, in order to be out of reach of the French police, and certain papers came out with half a page of their advertisements dated from "accommodation" addresses, and except to the veriest simpletons palpable frauds.

He may be bombastic, he may be absurd, but he is never flat or commonplace, and he has unlimited power to juggle with words. The more French readers of fiction have been saturated with realism the greater the pleasure they feel in reverting to Victor Hugo. It is what was in his brain that interests, and not what was in the world at which he looked out, or rather the reaction of what he saw on his extraordinary intellect and imagination. Victor Hugo, though in some respects a Titan, had exquisite sensibilities. Whoever felt more tenderly and vividly the beauty of the child, the flower, the sky, the sea, in its smiling moods or its stormy grandeur? He was manly. Tears used to fill the eyes of his old Irish cook, when she had an opportunity to tell any one how if he met her on the stairs or in the hall he stepped aside out of reverence to her sex to let her pass. The grandeur of his war against the Second Empire, a war he waged in the name of universal conscience, was only known to the few in France while the Empire lasted. The publication in France after 1870 of "Les Chatiments" brought the whole country to his feet to worship. France had been prepared for that extraordinary indictment of Louis Napoleon and his accomplices by the events of the Terrible Year. He hated well, and the general verdict was that he did will to hate. While the De Broglies and aristocratic and bourgeois Liberals were inflicting pinpricks on the Emperor whenever they thought he would not see the hand that pricked him, Victor Hugo was hurling imprecations. Had he yielded to the Empire by merely accepting the amnesty of 1859, he might have reaped at once a golden harvest by the revival in Paris of his dramas, which were all interdicted. Had he, in addition, merely "cleaned his slate," he could have looked forward to honours and wealth being rained down upon him and his. Because he was unyielding the Empire kept the extinguisher on his works. Papers that noticed him or them were warned that they were giving the Government a crow to pluck. It was not until the semi-liberal Press Law was passed in 1868, that critics favourable to him could write as they felt inclined. In 1859, he was poor. The handsome fortune that he left was made with the price of "Les Miserables"—in all £18,000—and the boom his works had after 1870. Never had books such a sale as "Les Chatiments," "Napoleon le Petit," and "L'Annee Terrible" in the seventies.

M. Santos Dumont is getting over the effects of his thrilling experiments at Nice. People, however, are apt to forget that a compatriot of his is working quietly away here to perfect his own airship, in confident expectation of outdistancing the success of the man who won the Prix Deutsch. M. Severo, the aeronaut in question, has very nearly finished his balloon, in which he intends to follow the line of fortifications round Paris. I rode out this morning to Vaugirard, where M. Severo has his workshop and found the Brazilian deputy superintending his staff. The airship was in its immense shed, and it is now a balloon in being, with the exception of some adjustment of mechanical parts. "I hope to make my ascent in eight days," said M. Severo—"if nothing prevents" he added, perhaps mindful of the many previous announcements that the machine was ready for its plunge into the blue. But as he explained, in constructing an apparatus of this sort there are many unforeseen delays. Accounts have already appeared giving the dimensions of the Pax, as the new high-flyer is called, so that it may suffice to say that it presents many points of difference from the various Santos Dumonts. The car is an immense framework in the form of a cantilever; along the topmost edge is stretched the envelope of the balloon. At either end of the car are two motors which will give the vessel its necessary propulsion. These motors work the screws at the stem and stern of the ship, and are driven by electricity. The aeronaut will be seated in the centre of the car, having by his side an instrument which shows the inclination of the ship; two engineers, under his orders, will be in charge of the motors at either end. "If my experiments are successful," says the aerial navigator, "I shall, in a month's time, go to Brazil, where I have to look after my political interests, the elections being about to come on. Then I shall return and build my great balloon, which will cost a million francs (£40,000). That will carry a hundred passengers. I shall then be able to sail to Brazil." And he laughed softly in the quietly confident and enthusiastic way which is in the man. "This balloon," he said, pointing to the remarkable structure of bamboo, ironwork and canvas, which represents four months of solid work and planning and contriving, "has cost me between £5,000 and £6,000. "Ah, you have plenty of money?" "I have capitalists behind me." The very attitude of M. Severo bespeaks success—his indefatigable good humour, industry and confidence. One hopes fortune may be kind to him.

Outside the somewhat fantastic guises of the woman's movement in France there is a real question of woman's well-being in the household and in the workshop. Statisticians tell us that there are 7,700,000 women occupying themselves with the cares of the household. Of this total 2,685,000, although married, are forced by their necessities to work outside their own houses. It is in the interests of this army of women, and also of the unmarried worker, that certain benevolent ladies in Paris have interested themselves in forming an exhibition. It is to be opened for the summer in one of the courts of the Hotel de Ville. Some years ago a very successful exposition was held in the now defunct Palais de l'Industrie, and the originators of the present enterprise are hopeful of even surpassing its results. The plan and programme of the exhibition are calculated to amuse as well as to instruct, if one may be forgiven the old formula of magazine advertisements. One of the principal sections will show "the woman in history." She will be represented by tableaux, by busts and by medals, and the period of each famous woman will be illustrated by costumes. By way of contrast, the next section will show the woman "of the interior" as the French say. This "woman at home" will be seen as the unmarried girl, the bride, the mother, the instructor of her children, and, finally, as the housewife. No doubt each department of home life will lend itself an exposure of some of the mechanism of woman's charms in the shape of picturesque illustration. Accompanying the appliances of vanity will be seen working tools, spinning wheels and some of the old-fashioned frames that served to employ the nimble fingers of our grandmothers. The third and fourth sections have to do with the woman worker for wages, either by the fireside or in shops and manufactories. Another section will concern itself with woman in literature and the arts, in which in France, as elsewhere, she has shown such powers and such resources. Finally, the exhibition will include the woman in social economy. Here will be demonstrated her activity in good works, and here will be explained the associations that have formed for the protection of her working interests. It is proposed in this section to hold a congress where matters appertaining to woman's position in the social economy will be discussed; the drink question, the social question, peace and war and kindred difficulties which have been discussed many times before and for which humanity has not yet succeeded in finding a remedy. It is notorious that women are badly paid in France, where the daily wage varies from half-a-crown to a shilling in the factories and workrooms. One of the objects of the promoters of this exhibition is to secure the same wage for the woman as for the man (instead of about one-third) in cases where the work is equal. This, however, is a question one fears not to be settled by any exhibition or by the pouring forth of feminine oratory. Nevertheless the effects of underpayment are so apparent as to need no demonstration. Another question which is occupying the attention of thoughtful persons interested in "feminisme," is the employment of pure organic dyes in the place of chemical dyes for cloth. It is of course urged that a return to the old system would give great employment to women. That again is subject to the inexorable law of supply and demand and is not to be arranged by academic discussion however well inspired. But the exposition should attract the sympathy of every one.

On Thursday the debate takes place in the Senate on the question of a two years military service for all Frenchmen. It is a question of the greatest importance to the country, but interest in this particular discussion has somewhat dwindled because it has been anticipated by the Lower Chamber. For two long sittings the deputies have discussed a reduction of the military term by way of propositions introduced into the debate on the vote for the army. In the result, the Chamber voted, almost unanimously, the principle of the reduction of the Military service to two years by means of the abolition of all exemptions and by the re-engagement of sous-officers and soldiers. This is, of course, merely an academic vote, and the real question is left for the solution of the next Parliament. The debate was really forced on in spite of the Government, M. Waldeck-Rousseau desiring that it should be postponed until after to-morrow, when the Senate had made known its view. It is quite clear that the immediate effect of a two-years service would be to reduce the effective strength of the Army. M. Berteaux, reporter of the War Budget in the Chamber, placed the deficit at a little over 40,000 men. One remembers that M. Rolland, reporter of the Committee of the Senate, who has been examining into this question for three Sessions, recommends the drafting of non-combatant branches into the corps of troops and the re-engagement of old soldiers to fill the gap. The country was anxious to hear what the Minister for War had to say to this proposition, but General Andre declined to say anything, giving as his reason the very proper one that it would be against policy to express an opinion on the eve of the debate in the Senate. Besides, as he put it the Chamber has not voted a law. But we are not left in the dark as to the precise attitude of the Government towards "the two years," thanks to the illuminating speech of the Premier in the course of the second sitting. He said that the Government was not opposed to the principle (which, of course, was what we expected to hear), but that it considered it was not possible except by the total abolition of the "dispensations." Further, the Government could not consent to a disorganisation of the army by a change in the period of service, unless preparatory measures had been adopted. It seems that the Minister for War threatened to throw up his portfolio if the "conversion" came without the preparation. That is acknowledged to be the sound position. One must regulate the outflow of men by the inflow, if the stream is to be kept at its proper level.

HITHERTO the right side of Port Arthur harbour has been used for mooring vessels, and streets were constructed on that side only, but an extension is now proposed and the present mooring will, in future, be used for warships only. The left side of the port is to be devoted to the anchorage of merchant vessels, and dredging work is now in progress. Two dredgers, ten junks, and over 1,000 Chinese labourers are daily employed on the works, about one-fifth of which has been completed.

PROGRESS.

DR. JOHN POLLEN'S LECTURE.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

But these things must all grow and grow slowly. They cannot, as has been well observed, be improvised or borrowed like Bank notes or ideas. They must grow and all great things take a long time to grow and grow only in appointed order! Good ground and patient careful tillage are required, else even the best of seed is often worse than lost, the vine is spilled and "the bottles" perish.

We must not hope to attain great and abiding ends by a hasty rush nor must we at the same time neglect, depress and tyrannise in order to keep ourselves at ease and prevent the poor becoming numerous, strong, happy or skilful. We have been menaced by the yellow terror. We have been threatened with an upheaval of the Asiatic races, but if the White races do their duty and increase (as Sir Robert Giffen calculates they ought to increase) during the current Century to fifteen hundred millions, there ought to be no question as to the progress and prosperity of the human races!

Away then with everything that stunts or prevents growth and let us all work together for the good of all!

One of the most hopeful signs of the times is the emancipation of women.

The Chinese Ambassador has recently paid a glowing and graceful tribute of admiration to the American Woman, a tribute they well deserve and in no way lag behind their American sisters.

Let us all remember
The woman's cause is man's they rise or sink
Together dwarfed or godlike bond or free
For she that out of Lethe scales with man
The shining steps of Nature, shares with man
His nights, his days, moves with him to one goal
Stars all the fair young planet in her hands
If she be small, slight-natured, miserable
How shall men grow?

No! Let woman gain in
Mental breadth nor fail in childward care
Nor lose the childlike on the larger mind
Till at the last she set herself to man
Like perfect music unto noble words;
And so these twain upon the skirts of Time
Sit side by side, full summed in all their powers
Dispensing harvest, sowing the To-be
Self-reverent each and reverencing each
Distinct in individualities.

Now, before I conclude I should like to dwell for a few minutes on one of the most pressing problems of Progress on the solution of which much earnest thought is now being concentrated not only locally here in Bombay but throughout the Empire, viz., the prevention of overcrowding and the proper housing of the Poor. Tennyson in his Locksley Hall (sixty years after) indignantly asks,

Is it well that, while we range wither Science
glorying in the Time,
City children soak, and blacken soul and sense in
city shrine?
There among the glooming alleys Progress halts
on palsied feet
Crime and hunger cast our maidens by the
thousand on the street.
There the Master scrimps his haggard sempstres
of her daily bread,
There a single sordid attic holds the living and the
dead.

Gallant efforts are being made to wipe out this national disgrace and with some success in Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool and Sheffield. But in London the price of land and the compensation to landlords for the loss of their human pig-sties is a terrible drain on municipal resources, and the rehousing scheme has up to date proved a failure in our great Metropolis, and the same is true of Douglas Greenock and Wolverhampton and I fear of Bombay. Here in India whatever we do I fear it will be impossible to prevent over crowding inside houses, but we can and ought to prevent and (if we have it not) take legal power to prevent) over crowding on area which is even more unhealthy than overcrowding in tenements. Look at Naoroji Hill! We must insist on vacant slices in the centre of our large towns being kept vacant. The matter is not one for Trusts or Municipal Authorities exclusively. It is one which every well wisher of the people should take an active interest in.

Canon Barnett in the "Nineteenth Century" while welcoming the efforts of Municipal enterprise to alleviate the distress of overcrowding contends and justly that money alone can never solve the housing problem what is really needed is a healthier public opinion aiding Municipal action! He says when this individual and that individual believes that health and happiness are possible in a city all the Citizens when they recognise in the lowest not a poor creature to be pitied but a citizen whose service of body, soul and mind is wanted, they will work in a different way towards the City as it is, more like the way as they see it ought to be!

That individuals can do much to help this great cause is shown by the example of George Cadbury, the famous Cocoa factor. As a boy he was impressed by the danger which the constant flow of rustics and villagers to a crowded city involved and he made a vow if ever he grew rich he would buy land and build a model village and give it up to poor mechanics. He grew rich and he kept his vow and there now stands outside Birmingham the village of Bonneville consisting of 370 cottages of Elizabethan type, each with a garden and orchard attached. Within the village are a large cricket field with handsome pavilion and a Club and Institution and other places of social intercourse for the recreation and enlightenment of the people!

There is also a queer old fashioned Public House with portico and ingle nook but strange to say and sad for the Excise Commissioner no alcohol is sold there though some of the villagers make a daily journey of five miles to Birmingham and work all day in the turmoil of the city.

All these cottages, houses and acres of land have been presented as a free gift to the Bonneville village Trust and to devote the rents received for further the development of the scheme and as the end of 150 years it is estimated the Trust will derive an annual income of a million of money to be spent on further improvement. A great feature in the village is the garden with orchard attached to each cottage and it is wonderful to see how a body of mechanics fresh from the slums of Birmingham have taken to the village garden with its fresh air, change of scheme and gentle industries! Such a thing as a tenant neglecting his garden is unknown in this model village!

What has been done in the vicinity of Birmingham might well be done in and round the Island of Bombay and I trust a Cadbury may yet arise amongst our Merchant Princes. This is why I wish to see individuals taking an interest in this great Problem of the hour. We can all follow—work together for the public good—and this housing of the poor is one of the most pressing problems of progress. It is not given to us all to command large fortunes like Cadbury, but we can all help a little in making the lives of our fellow creatures, healthier, happier and brighter and we can all, men and women, resolve to labour, each according to our several capacities, in that mission of progress which God has appointed as the perpetual task of mankind.

There may be many things to puzzle, perplex
and prevent. But Doubt no longer that the
Highest is the wisest and the best.
Let not all that saddens Nature blight thy hope
or break thy rest.
Quail not at the fiery mountain at the Ship-
wreck, or the rolling
Thunder, or the rending—earthquake or the
Famine, or the pest—
Neither mourn if human creeds be lower than
the heart's desire!
Through the gates that bar the distance comes a
gloam of what is higher.
Wait till Death has flung them open when the
man will make the Maker
Dark no more with human hatreds in the Glare
of death-lies fire!

THE PLAGUE AT NAVSARI.

AN over-crowded meeting of the Parsees of Navsari was held on the 13th instant in the local Fire-temple to thank God for his merciful disposal of plague, and to thank the 'Parsee Relief Fund Committee,' and the Dastoors who worked hard to the satisfaction of the entire Parsee community. After the Jashan ceremony was over, Dastoor Nadir delivered a speech on the necessity of religious education, and the high priest Dastoor Dorabji, after an eloquent, and touching speech, bestowed on the Dastoors Messrs Patranwalla, Mehta and Desai each a chawl, a bouquet and a garland on behalf of the Parsee community. Great enthusiasm prevailed.

THE Girton Girl will poise her head a degree more daintily and step out a trifle more sturdily, writes the "Westminster," and correspondingly dismay will spread through Clubland? Listento the momentous announcement issued by the Central News: "M Delcasse has signed a decree appointing Mdlle. Jeanne de Villeneuve as Secretary to the French Consulate-General in New York." This, it is added, is believed to be the first time a woman has officially received an appintment in the diplomatic service—of course, like the the correspondent, we give for reasons the fullest interpretation to the phrase, the diplomatic service. Of course, the men will insist that the experimeet is bound to fail: that women cannot keep secrets, etc. But Mdlle. Jeanne de Villeneuve, who belongs to an old family of Province, and has been working as a Government clerk for nine years, may be trusted, we doubt not, to safeguard the interests of women!

RE-CAPTURE OF ESCAPED BOER PRISONERS.

HIDING IN THE GRASS NEAR DIYATALAWA.

The two Boer prisoners-of-war, W. G. Vanzyl and J. F. Corbett, who escaped on the 11th instant, were arrested on Wednesday afternoon, (March 13) in the jungle, about six miles on the Ohiya side of Haputale by Mr. Sydney Herft, Platelaying overseer. Mr. Herft was working at Ohiya, when he received a message from the station master asking him to be on the look-out for two escaped prisoners. Instead of returning in the trolly as usual, he went in search of the escapees. After being on the watch for an hour, he saw the two men get out of a bush. As soon a they caught sight of him they hid, and after two hours had passed, came out again. Mr. Herft then approached them. The men made one or two attempts to escape, but Mr. Herft told them that he had a gang of coolies with him and if they did not come with him at once he would call his coolie. This quieted the prisoners, and they went with Mr. Herft to Ohiya station. They were very tired and could hardly walk. Mr. Herft took them on to Mr. Carter's bungalow at Ohiya where Mrs. Carter gave them some refreshments. Thursday moning Mr. Herft received a cheque for Rs.100 from Cl. Vincent, who highly complimented him and promised to recommend him to the General Manager, C.G.R. These prisoners it appears, escaped at about 6 pm. on the 11th, and hid themselves in the grass near Diyatalawa. An hour afterwards they were followed by the Camp Police, who passed with lantens, but did not see them "Times of Ceylon" March, 14.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 20.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE

For Judgment.

1131—Edgelow G and W—Aishabai widow vs Hajee Sidick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardeshir H D and Co.

Appeal for hearing and final disposal.

1168—Mulla and M—Tulsidas Dhunjee vs Narronjee Purmanund—Craigie L and O.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

241-239-01—Little and Co—Dewjee Varsung and another vs Keshrichund Badurjee and another—M J and M.

Appeals.

1153-Crawford B and Co—The East India Railway Co vs Jethmal Ramanund and others—Payne G S and M.

1151-Little and Co—Harivalabdas Haridas vs Bhai Jivanjee—Bhaishunker K and G.

1171—Unwala and P—S R Samuel vs Shalome Bapujee—Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Testamentary matter for Judgment on Summons.

39-01—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vurjiwandas vs Joothabhoy Raghowjee—Edgelow G and W.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

23-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs Lakhmichand and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

111-01—Pestonji R and K—Bhai widow vs Ganji Gooldas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

504-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another vs Hajee Janmahomed—Framjee and D and Wadia and G.—Part heard.

388-01—In person a pauper.—Apolonia vs J A de Souza and others—Soonjee and J—Part heard.

265-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Bai Ceasbi Vahoo and another vs Ranchordas Harkisandas and another—Payne G S and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoossain Hamdani and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hoosain Hamdani Jiwanjee Jitekar and others—Crawford B and G and Part V.

833-00—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Sidick Sidick and others vs Hajee Cassum Jeeva and others—S B and N.

58-00—Nanabhai H—Kanchanbai Nowrojee Kabrajee vs Dinshaw Adjiee Vatcha and others—Diksh it and D and Madhavjee V.

719-99—Khandesao and S—M Ramgopal and others vs M Lalljimull and other—Pestonji R and K.

429-95—Payne G S and M—Nusserwanjee Nowrojee vs Vazirbhoi widow—Khunderao.

850-01—Edgelow G and W—Nanchand Foolchand vs Jewan Amritlal and others—Hiralal and D.

781-01—Hiralal D—Cowasjee Ruttonjee Master vs Jeevanlal Amritlal Patel—Smetham B and N.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

334-00—Edgelow G and W—Pirozsal widow vs Ardeshir Shapurjee Narielwala—F D Sheriff.

In perfon.

698-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Alibhai Jivaya Valad Miya Haji Ellabhoy Malvi H and M.

46 00—Pestonjee R and K—Aboo Backer Hajee Soomar vs Abdul Latiff Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.

728-93—Banishanker and K—Gooculdas Mulchand vs Dewjee Velsey and others—Edgelow G and W.

822-00—Smetham B and N—Narayen Sukharam and others vs Mitha al—Tyabjee D and Co.

651-00—Khunderao and S—Haji Esmail Haji Essack vs Khatizbai and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

525-00—Payne G S and M—Ghanesbhai Bhojrajbhai vs Ramprtab Girdharilal and other—Tyabjee D and Co. and Roughton and B.

461-00—P P Pavri—Furdunji Shapurji Mulla vs Bazonjee Shapurjee Madon—Manekjal J and B.

131-99—Thakoredas and Co—Peerbhoy Cassum vs Jafferbhoy Hassum and others—Payne G S and M.

869-00—Payne G S and M—George G Volkart and others vs Jitmal Ramanand and others—Malvi H and M.

27-01—Mathavjee V—Herirai Jetha vs Kevalram Hasraj another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishanker and K.

71-01—Dikshit and D—Jangidas Vizbhukandas vs Bai Jamnabai widow and others—Bicknell M and M.

47-01—K B Mehta for patoer—Ramchandra Janardhen Mantri vs Vinayek Ramchandra Mantri—Shamrao and M.

744-99—Khunderao and S Soniram Brijlal and another vs Nanukhram Kunheram and others.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending February 28th, were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths
Bombay	975	750
Karachi	66	59
Poona (including Cantonment).	85	53
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	19	17
Kaira	731	476
Broach	231	133
Surat	148	101
Thana	35	35
Khandesh	1,452	1,125
Nasik	57	53
Poona (excluding City)	209	101
Satara	1 776	1,222
Sholapur	252	183
Colaba	8	5
Ratnagiri	44	31
Belgaum	633	481
Dharwar	650	513
Bijapur	4	4
Kanara	1	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	116	89
Shikarpur	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kathiawar	27	20
Kolhapur	512	329
Dutch	46	34
Rewa Kantha	143	90
Savantvadi	1	1
Baroda territory	324	205
Sachin	9	12
Janjira	43	32
Aundh	20	11
Savanur	32	23
Total...	8,705	6,321
Week ending February 21st.....	7,524	5,374
Total to date.....	683,032	524,130

Ahmedabad, Ahmednagar Karachi (excluding City), Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Dharampur, Akalkot, and Bhor were free during the week.

ONE interesting effect, as far as Victoria is concerned, follows if the Federal Franchise and Electoral bills pass in their present form, viz., Victorian women will be qualified to stand as candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate. Sir William Lyne points out that as women are throughout Australia to be made electors for the Federal Parliament, and as the only condition of legal candidature is qualification as an elector, there will be nothing to prevent women becoming senators or representatives.

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HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

AN Inspector-General of Police was travelling by rail on inspection tour. One night another traveller, who had probably dined not wisely but too well, got into the same carriage where the gallant colonel was peacefully sleeping in the lightest of garments. At a small wayside station some shunting occurred, which wakened the traveller, and somehow suggested an accident to him. He jumped up, shook the colonel, shouted; "Jump for your life—there is a collision, and he himself jumped out of the carriage, followed by the colonel. Quickly recovering himself he jumped in again, but before the colonel could do so, the train

PURELY PERSONAL.

It is stated that an illustrious personage has found fault with some of the more recent productions on the stage as too decolletee; and that in consequence the censorship of the play is likely to become a little severer than it has been.

This is not the first time that people have been taught that a man may be a tolerant and easy-going man of the world, and at the same time have no liking for the immodest in gesture or speech. Which recalls to me an anecdote which went around dramatic circles a few years ago. An actor was called upon to sing a song at a Bohemian gathering, when the said illustrious personage was present. He had both the impudence and the bad taste to sing one of those production whose only claim is their indecency. The illustrious personage was deeply offended, and, indeed, had a right to feel insulted. And he signified the same, very plainly, though not too cruelly, by carrying on a loud conversation with his neighbours, while the wretched song was being sung. Even that broad hint was not taken, and the tactless actor went on to the bitter end. It was a very unpleasant episode.

"Thank God, it is a boy!" said, or is reported to have said, the Duke of Wellington, when, on the morning of November 9th, 1841, the birth of the present King was announced to him and the other high dignitaries who were waiting in an ante-room in Buckingham Palace. "Excuse me, your Grace, he is a Prince," is the reply tradition puts into the mouth of Mrs. Lilly the Queen's proud nurse, who had brought in the newly-born child hastily wrapped up. Wellington, if he had been thus snubbed by the waiting woman, had his own form of revenge a few minutes later; for, passing across Palace Yard, he met Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief, and, having told the news, made the comment, "And his face is as red as your own!"

This is one of the many anecdotes scattered over the pages of the very interesting biography of the King, which is being published in monthly parts at this moment by George Newnes and Co. The book, to a certain extent, is a history also of the vicissitudes and various and multiform changes of the great days in which we have lived. It is, for instance, almost startling to find that the telegraph system was still so partially developed, that the message of the joyful tidings, that an heir to the Throne had been born, had to be conveyed to Liverpool by a Queen's Messenger in a special train, and that it did not reach Dublin till the next day. In our times there is not a Royal palace which has not its own telegraphic installation, from which news of importance can be transmitted to every part of the world in the flash of an eye.

There is also a reminiscence of the more jovial and oldworld hospitality of the old England which has passed away, in the visit of the Lord Mayor and the City Remembrancer, as well as many other notabilities, to Buckingham Place on the 27th of November to offer congratulations to Prince Albert. The infant prince, though but a few weeks old, was shown to the visitors wrapped "in blue velvet and ermine"; and before the temporary guests of Royalty were allowed to depart, they tasted the "caudle cup." The caudle cup, it should be added, was "a warm drink made of wine or ale mixed with bread, sugar, and spices, and sometimes eggs, given to sick persons or to a woman in child-bed, and her visitors." What strong heads they must have had in the forties to have stood such a beverage! One would look very curiously at any host, and especially a Royal host, who would venture to offer such a liquid to the citizens of to-day.

There is also an indication of the almost excessive desire to push forward her husband—which was one of the few mistakes of the late Queen's life—and a mistake that is more than forgivable, as it came from the intensity and loyalty of her love for her husband—in the order of the Queen that the arms of Prince Albert should be quartered with those of England in the escutcheon of the young Prince; and it is a fact, though one it is somewhat difficult now a days to realise, that the Prince was gazetted as Duke of Saxony at once—even before he had received the title publicly of Prince of Wales.

One of the most interesting things in the biography, are the illustrations, which indeed, are scattered with a lavish hand all over the pages. Among these illustrations none will attract more attention or excite more feeling than those which picture the King and the other children of Queen Victoria at different epochs in their existence. The round chubby faces—the short frocks—the innocent and inquisitive expression—all these things which form the glory, the beauty, the irresistible attraction of all childhood, appeal to one the more now that these children have grown to be men and women—and that some of them, after almost tragic experiences, have passed away, and ceased to be. There is one picture in particular which it is impossible to look at unmoved, it is of the King when he was five and of the late German Empress when she was sixteen months' old. There they are before you—in half-length miniature—with their dear baby faces—the boy, bare-headed, with long flaxen locks; the little girl with a great hat with broad brim, and turned up in front over the little cap; and think of the baby-girl—as we knew her—passing through torture to comparatively early death? The lives of the great are not sadder than those of other people—the histories of most families have their tragedies and terrors and tortures; but, in the case of Royalties, the whole world knows the story; in the case of the private, family, the secrets are buried in the reticences that instinctively hide suffering from the public eye.

Nothing could have been more characteristic of Lord Kimberley than a little scene that took place last week. He had lain for hours without a motion—without a sign of life—mute, unconscious, dead to all things. Suddenly somebody whispered in his hear that Lord Rosebery was below, and wished to see him. To the surprise of everybody his eyes opened at once; Lord Rosebery was summoned to the bedside; Lord Kimberley not only recognised him, but entered into an animated conversation with him for three minutes, during which he was just as interested about everything in the political world as if he were in full health and strength. Then Lord Rosebery went away; and at once Lord Kimberley relapsed into that condition of mute and deaf unconsciousness from which he had emerged just for those three minutes. It was a strange instance of the ruling passion strong in death.

Lord Kimberley never had full justice done to him by the world—even by the world of politics in which he played so large a part. It is unfortunately the case that, unless a man have the gift of eloquent speech, he rarely if ever does touch the imagination of people in political life, and Lord Kimberley had not in the least the gift of eloquent speech. He could always make a straightforward, lucid, vigorous speech; but it never rose above the common place in language or even in idea. It was character that was his strong point. And he had a very strong character.

One of the most interesting conversations I have ever had in my life was with him not many years ago, says Mr. T. P. O'Connor. I was just a boy at the time when he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They were troublous times; for the Fenian Movement was then at its height, and it was Lord Kimberley who had to strike the first blow against it. Nobody who did not live in Ireland at the time can have any idea of the intensity of the excitement; it made one almost realise what some of the great days of the French Revolution must have been like. The Fenian Movement was the most formidable thing that has appeared in our time; it numbered its adherents by the tens of thousands; it was claimed at one time that it had several thousands in the army alone. It had a newspaper in Dublin; it had branches all over the country; in short, it was a most widespread movement. Lord Kimberley—or Lord Wodehouse, as he then was—was a man of no ordinary courage, for he must have carried his life in his hands; and, indeed, he told me himself that he used to receive, daily, heaps of letters threatening him with death.

The curious thing was that these letters did not embitter him, indeed, he said that they were the first thing that made him seriously reflect on the condition of Ireland. He said to himself that as a politician he was bound to try and understand the motives which induced men to have such vehement and terrible feelings and it was thus that he began the self-education which afterwards made him agree with Mr. Gladstone when so many other good Liberals disagreed from him.

In appearance Lord Kimberley was the typical country gentleman of Norfolk. He was built on somewhat massive lines. He was tall, but you did not realise how tall, because his body was somewhat thick-set. He had a long, large face—with a very powerful nose and a strong mouth, and a somewhat massive jaw; in short, he looked the typical dogged John Bull whom it was impossible to frighten or cajole, and, at the same time, who had that fund of good humour and good nature which are also just as much a part of the average John Bull as his dogged courage and inflexible tenacity.

It was an essential part of such a character that you could always know where to find him. Lord Kimberley indicated his whole character in one sentence he used to me during this conversation of which I have spoken. He never, he said, looked back with regrets or self-questioning on anything he had ever done; it was done and he had tried to do what was right and had thought himself right, according to the lights which were in him; wherefore, then, repine and ask one's self questions? And when you looked at that massive strong face—with its perfect calm of expression—calm almost to woodenness, except that the eyes were bright and the mouth mobile—you could see that Lord Kimberley was accurately describing himself. He had never lain awake of nights thinking of sad or repented things.

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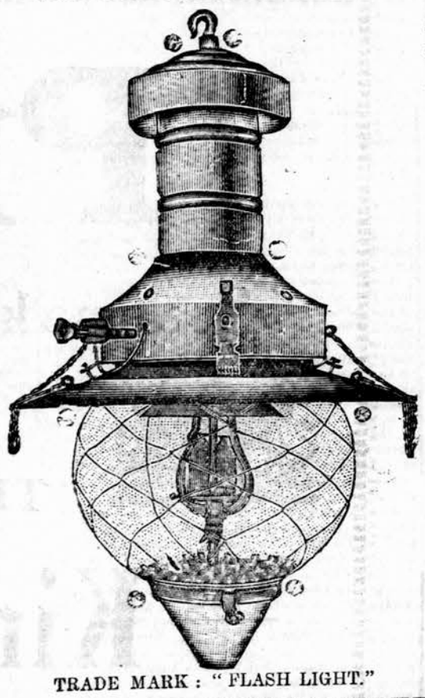

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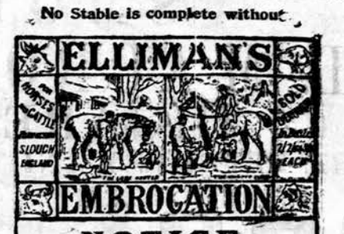

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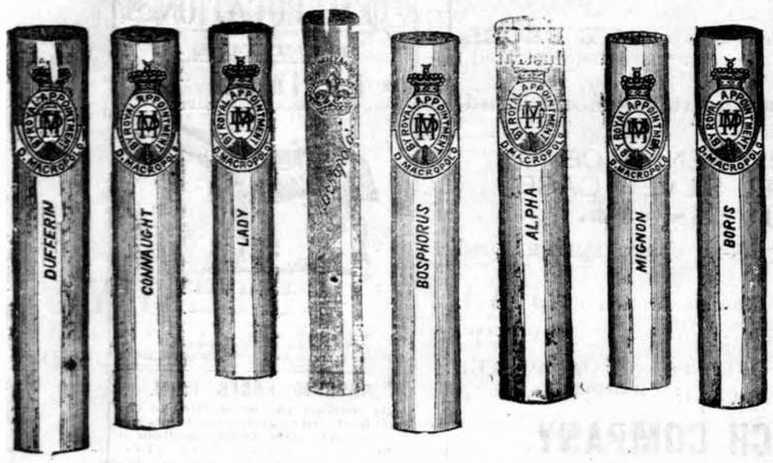

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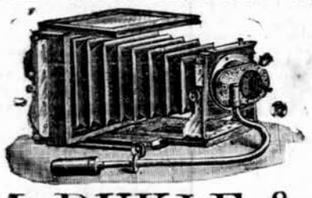

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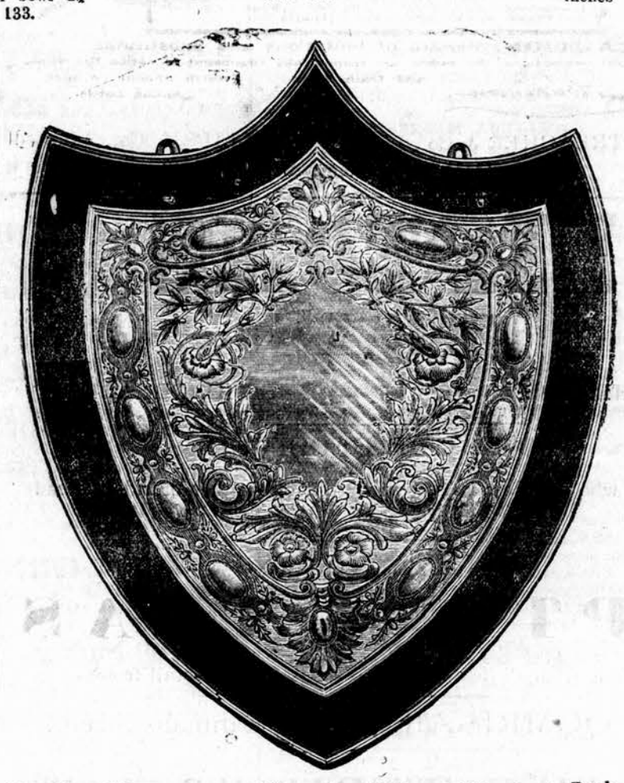

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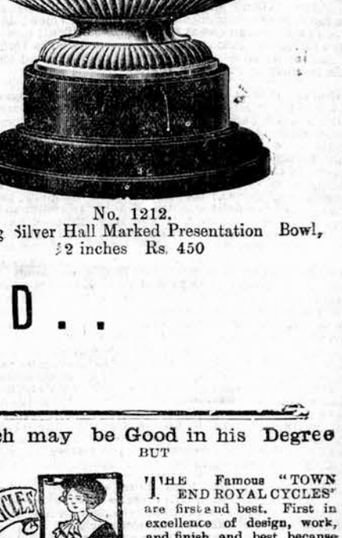

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